

## Top Israeli officials to visit Cairo

TEL AVIV (AP) — A three-man Israeli delegation will go to Egypt on Tuesday to discuss a border dispute and other obstacles blocking the way to a summit meeting, officials said Sunday. A 10-member cabinet committee headed by Prime Minister Shimon Peres held a three-hour meeting to set guidelines for the negotiating team, said the officials, who spoke on a guarantee of anonymity. A summit between Mr. Peres and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak would cap efforts to improve relations between the two countries which signed a peace treaty in 1979. The officials said the negotiations were Avraham Tamir, head of Mr. Peres' office, Foreign Ministry Director-General David Kinche, and Menachem Eitan, head of the Defence Ministry's planning division. The main point of dispute was Egypt's demand for international arbitration of the disputed border at Taba.

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## Hamareh briefs Chinese press team

AMMAN (Petra) — A visiting Chinese press delegation conferred here Sunday with Information Ministry Undersecretary Michel Hamareh on the Middle East question and the Jordanian-Palestinian accord signed in Amman on Feb. 11. Mr. Hamareh spoke about progress achieved in Jordan in the field of information, education and health, and discussed with the members of the Chinese delegation cooperation between Jordan and China in information affairs. The delegation is visiting Jordan at the invitation of the Ministry of Information and the Jordanian Journalists Association.

## Iraqi leader receives N. Yemeni message

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein Sunday received a message from North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, conveyed by Yemen's Foreign Minister Abdul Karim Al Iryani who arrived in Baghdad Saturday, the Iraqi News Agency said. The message reiterated Sana'a's "support and solidarity with Iraq in its just battle against Iran's aggression," the agency said.

## Egypt seeks release of Gaza students

CAIRO (R) — Egypt has asked the international Red Cross to raise with Israel the issue of releasing jailed Palestinian students for Egyptian state exams in the occupied Gaza Strip next month, a Foreign Ministry official said Sunday. Israel occupied the Gaza Strip in the 1967 Middle East war, but the Gaza students have since sat for Egyptian state exams because most of them went to Egyptian universities for their higher education.

## China criticises Sandinista sanctions

PEKING (AP) — China criticised the U.S. government Sunday for its trade embargo on Nicaragua, calling it a "fresh move of power politics" bound to fail. A commentary by the official news agency Xinhua ridiculed the argument of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's administration that the embargo is designed to protect U.S. security from a threat by the Central American nation's leftist Sandinista government. "Few people would buy this explanation," the commentary said. "How can a country with a population of less than three million threaten the security of a superpower? In fact, what motivates the U.S. embargo is its distaste for the present Nicaragua government." (See page 8).

## Nujoma vows to sustain Namibian struggle

KUWAIT (R) — South West African Peoples Organisation (SWAPO) leader Sam Nujoma Sunday vowed his group would continue its armed struggle to free Namibia from South African rule "even if it takes another 100 years." Mr. Nujoma, on a stopover in Kuwait after attending a recent conference of non-aligned countries in New Delhi, appealed for more Arab support for the SWAPO cause. (See page 8).

# King receives message from Swareddahab

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Sunday received a message from Sudanese military ruler Abdul Rahman Swareddahab dealing with the present situation in Sudan following the April 6 coup which toppled President Jafar Numeiri.

The Sudanese leader conveyed in his message appreciation to the King for congratulating him on being appointed as head of the military council which took power after the coup and for the King's support for the Sudanese people, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said. The message was delivered to the King at the Royal Court by Sudanese envoy Major General Ibrahim Al Ga'li who was requested by the King to convey to General Swareddahab his wishes for success in leading the Sudanese people towards progress and prosperity. The audience was attended by Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem. Upon his arrival in Amman, the Sudanese envoy said his visit to Jordan came in the course of a tour of Arab states to deliver similar messages to their leaders. Later on Sunday, Maj. Gen. Ga'li was received by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai. Maj. Gen. Ga'li was greeted upon arrival by Royal Court Secretary General Raja'i Dajani and the army chief of staff's deputy for planning, along with senior Foreign Ministry officials. Maj. Gen. Ga'li, a member of Sudan's military council headed by Gen. Swareddahab, arrived in Amman from Baghdad where he delivered a message to Iraqi President Saddam Hussein from the Sudanese military ruler. Maj. Gen. Ga'li, who is accompanied by Maj. Gen. Hamad Abdul Azim Hamadah — also a member of the military council — also briefed President Hussein on the political, economic and social situation in Sudan, the Iraqi News Agency (INA), said.

## Arafat arrives in Sudan to 'congratulate' new leaders

KHARTOUM (Agencies) — Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat arrived Sunday to "congratulate" the Sudanese people on the April 6 change in governments and to hold talks with the new leadership. In an arrival statement, Mr. Arafat praised Sudan's support of the Palestinian cause and said he had come to "share the rejoicing of victory." "I felt it a must that I come here and participate with the revolution command and the great Sudanese people in their rejoicing and to congratulate them all on behalf of the Palestinian people and fighters," Mr. Arafat said. He said his discussions with the Sudanese leadership would include Palestinian and Lebanese questions and other Middle East issues. Mr. Arafat is to spend two days in Sudan. It was the first visit of the PLO chairman to Sudan after Defence Minister General Abdul Rahman Swareddahab took power after toppling President Jafar Numeiri in a bloodless coup on April 6. Mr. Arafat arrived in Khartoum from Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. The Saudi Press Agency said King

## Summit ends with setback for U.S., irritation towards France

BONN (R) — The annual summit of Western leaders has ended with a setback for President Reagan and irritation towards France over its adamant refusal to fall into line with its partners on world trade. The three-day meeting wound up Saturday with a divided statement on the need for new trade talks and expressions of barely concealed frustration from officials who had tried and failed to win the French over to a common line. But in spite arguments which stretched the talks two hours beyond their scheduled finish, most leaders took an upbeat view of the outcome in public statements, saying that the achievements of the meeting had outweighed the disagreements. The dispute centred on the naming of a date for new talks on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Mr. Reagan had sought strong summit endorsement of a start in 1986 in order to back his campaign to fight protectionism both in the U.S. Congress and abroad. While the leaders of Canada, Britain, West Germany, Italy and Japan came out in support, French President Francois Mitterrand refused to budge from his outright opposition. Mr. Mitterrand argued that longer preparations were necessary, saying that under present arrangements agriculture would top the agenda and the outcome would be moves against import barriers which would hurt French farmers. The result was a passage in the communiqué from the seven leaders declaring that "most" wanted the talks next year. Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney said the discussions had at times been tense and officials said the Americans had been angered not to secure the date they sought. But Mr. Reagan said in a weekly radio broadcast Saturday night that he was pleased that all the other summit states had supported a 1986 target date for the GATT talks. "I'm heartened by the progress on this issue since last year's summit," he added. Officials from other delegations blamed purely domestic considerations for Mr. Mitterrand's tough stand, but the president was unrepentant. "I am not isolated by choice but by my responsibility for France, for French producers," he said. Mr. Mitterrand took another swipe at the Americans by announcing at the close of the summit he had told Mr. Reagan France would reject his invitation to join in research on the "Star Wars" strategic defence initiative (SDI). But officials from other delegations said France had suffered setbacks of its own at the meeting, especially as Mr. Mitterrand had been forced to drop a demand for a conference on monetary reform after he found no backing. They said he had also gone along with a final communiqué which enshrined the conservative economic policies of the Americans and British more than any other summit declaration in the past. The text committed the summit states to cut back state spending, loosen up their economies and battle against protectionist trade restrictions. But it also pledged cooperation on environmental protection, helping developing nations reschedule their debts and aiding African states to fight drought. Most pleased by the outcome of the summit were evidently the Japanese. They had been expecting attacks on Tokyo's huge trade surplus and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone indicated relief that the talks had been diverted by other matters.



His Majesty King Hussein Sunday receives two Sudanese envoys, Major General Al Ga'li (centre) and Major General Ibrahim Yusuf Al Awad (left), who delivered him a message from Sudanese military ruler Abdul Rahman Swareddahab (Petra photo).

## Iraq says two ships hit near Kharg

BAGHDAD (AP) — Iraq said Sunday its jet fighters raided two unidentified ships to the Gulf waters, off the Iranian coast, but marine salvage executives along the Persian Gulf said their radio monitors received no distress signals from any vessel since daybreak. A military spokesman said in a communiqué over Baghdad Radio that "two very large maritime targets were successfully raided at 10:30 a.m. (0630 GMT) near Kharg Island."

Kharg is Iran's key oil export terminal in the northeastern sector of the Gulf, about 180 kilometres southeast of the Iraqi coast. In Iraqi military parlance the term very large maritime target means supertanker. The spokesman threatened that "similar attacks will continue until the (Iranian) aggressors accept comprehensive peace." "The aggressors will lose everything because of their insistence on prolonging the war," said the spokesman. The attacks brought to 69 the total of Iraqi attack claims on Gulf shipping since Jan. 1. But independent maritime shipping and salvage executives along the Gulf confirmed only 18 of these attacks. Iranian President Ali Khamenei told a gathering in Tehran Sunday that Iran will not tolerate U.S. naval presence in the Gulf, IRNA, the official Iranian news agency, reported. "Why should the United States naval units come to the Gulf and look for themselves spheres of influence?" the agency quoted Mr. Khamenei as saying.

## Beirut suffers worst shelling in 8 days

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Rival militias fought tank, mortar and rocket-propelled grenade battles along Beirut's dividing "green line" Sunday, lobbing rounds into residential districts in the worst shelling since fighting began eight days ago. Police said two people were killed and 16 wounded in the overnight bombardment that raised the death toll since last Sunday to 25 dead and 169 wounded. Moves were made to reconvene the nine-man coalition cabinet, which last week split over differences as President Amin Gemayel sought ways to end the bloodshed in the capital.

But with the year-old government paralysed, there was no immediate sign of a halt in the fighting. It is the latest spasm in Lebanon's 10-year-old civil war that in recent weeks has seen increasing polarisation among its four million people. Fighters of the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) and the Shi'ite Amal movement fired rockets from jeep-mounted mortars and multi-barrelled rocket launchers into strongholds of the "Lebanese Forces" across the "green line." "Lebanese Forces" militiamen and units of the Lebanese army responded with tank and rocket-propelled grenade fire, residents of green line neighbourhoods reported. The fighting forced the closure of all six crossings between east and west Beirut. The heaviest battle was reported around the mid-city museum crossing. Military sources quoted by the AP said the fighting there was apparently triggered when rival forces tried to advance from their entrenched positions toward Lebanese army barricades. Syria's official press blamed militant leaders of the mostly Christian Falangist "Lebanese Forces" militia for the latest bout of violence in the capital. Pro-Falangist media in Beirut said rival forces were responsible. "Recent events in Sidon and Beirut have shown that this band

(the "Lebanese Forces") are working to implement an Israeli plan to divide Lebanon by making the situation explode in every way," Syria's government Tishrin newspaper said in Damascus Sunday. "They are playing with fire, trying to bring back the situation in Lebanon to what it was years ago. This crisis is a permanent wound in Lebanon that bleeds in Syria's side," Tishrin said. Security sources reported sniping east of Sidon Sunday after four rescue workers were wounded Saturday night when a shell blew up their ambulance. Right-wing "Voice of Lebanon" radio said Farid Serhal, a parliamentary deputy in Jezzine, the last major town east of Sidon still in the hands of pro-Israeli militiamen, travelled to Shoutra in the nearby eastern Bekaa Valley Sunday to meet Colonel Ghazi Kanaan, described as Syria's intelligence chief in Lebanon. Syria, as well as Muslim and local Christian leaders, says it wants pro-Israeli militiamen to leave Jezzine, give way to Bekaa-based Lebanese army units and thus end seven weeks of fighting in the Sidon area between the South Lebanon Army (SLA) militiamen and an alliance of mostly Muslim and PSP forces. Only one back road between the two halves of Beirut was passable Sunday and residents said some of the six main crossing points were obstructed by stone walls, "tank traps" and trenches to block armoured vehicle attack. Few people ventured out as "Voice of Lebanon" radio warned its listeners: "Keep to your bomb shelters." Witnesses told Reuters streets on the front lines were littered with broken glass, masonry, and spent cartridges and shell cases. In Paris meanwhile, the French Defence Ministry announced that an aide de camp to Defence Minister Charles Hernu was slightly injured in Saturday night's clashes. A ministry statement said the wounded man, who was posted as an observer along the "green line", was injured at the Residence de Pins, headquarters of the French force in Lebanon.

## Reagan, Kohl lay wreath at Bitburg war cemetery

BITBURG, West Germany (Agencies) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan Sunday laid a wreath at a memorial to German war dead in Bitburg military cemetery, completing the most controversial act of his period in office. The president, accompanied by Chancellor Helmut Kohl, passed close by the graves of some of the 49 SS troops buried in the graveyard as he walked to a plain memorial tower for the brief ceremony. Looking grim, Mr. Reagan briefly arranged the flowers and commemorative ribbon on one large circular wreath as it was put into place at the foot of the tower. Dr. Kohl did the same with a second wreath. The two then stood in silence for two minutes to commemorate the dead. Dr. Kohl and Mr. Reagan spent a total of seven minutes in the cemetery, which contains the bodies of nearly 2,000 soldiers killed in the closing months of World War II. Mr. Reagan was accompanied into the cemetery by retired general Matthew Ridgway, an American war hero, and Dr. Kohl by former Luftwaffe fighter ace Johannes Steinhof. White House officials said the two men had been invited last week, apparently to underline the theme of reconciliation which the cemetery visit was meant to represent. Mr. Reagan had landed half an hour earlier in the Bitburg U.S. airbase after a visit to Bergen-Belsen concentration camp. In Tel Aviv, 10 Israeli high school students demonstrated outside the United States embassy on Sunday to protest President Reagan's visit to the cemetery. Meanwhile in Madrid, windows were smashed and U.S. flags burned as hundreds of thousands of Spaniards took to the streets Saturday in nationwide protests against President Reagan's two-day visit.

## Kuwaiti justice minister resigns

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait's Justice Minister Sheikh Salman Al Duaij Al Sabah resigned Sunday amid accusations over his role in state handling of a share market collapse in 1982, an official announcement said. A cabinet office statement said the emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, had accepted the resignation and officials said Cabinet Affairs Minister Rashid Al Rashid had been given acting responsibility for the Justice Ministry. Sheikh Salman, a member of the ruling family, was due to face a "no confidence motion in the National Assembly next Tuesday. He has been accused in parliament of exploiting his position for personal ends when helping with measures in the previous assembly to try resolve the market crash.

## Al al Bait annual meeting begins today

By Rana Sabbagh  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Leading Islamic intellectuals, scholars and religious leaders gathered here Sunday for the fourth annual conference of the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research (Al al Bait Foundation) which opens today, Monday with a keynote address by His Majesty King Hussein. Taking part in the four-day conference are 120 leading personalities including Imam Gad Al Haq Ali Gad Al Haq, the grand sheikh of Al Azhar Mosque in Egypt, Sheikh Issa Ibn Mohamammad Al Khalifa, president of the Bahraini Bar Association, former Saudi Information Minister Mohammed Abdo Yamani, Palestine National Council Speaker Sheikh Abdul Hamid Al Saeb, Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) Assistant Secretary General Mohammed Al Mukhtar Walad Aba'a, Islamic Bank Director General Saleh Abdullah Kamel, former Jordanian Chief Islamic Justice Mohammed Al Amin Shunkiti (representing Saudi Arabia), Islamic Development Bank President Ahmad Mohamammad Ali, Mohammad Marouf Dawalibi, of former Syrian prime minister, Tunisian Culture Minister Bashir Ibn Salameh, Mohammed Armeih, editor-in-chief of Al Arabi Magazine, Royal Committee for Jerusalem Affairs President Akram Zaniter, and Sidqi Al Dajani, an ex-member of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Executive Committee.

Representing Jordan in the conference, to be held at the Royal Cultural Centre, are Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Aziz Al Khayyar, former minister Kameh Al Sharif, Academy of Arabic President Abdul Karim Khalifeh, Central Bank Governor Mohammed Saeed Al Nabulsi, Chief Islamic Justice Mohammed Mihaylan, Grand Mufti Sheikh Izzeddin Al Khatib Al Tamimi, Armed Forces Mufti Sheikh Nuah Salman and professors from the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University. After the opening ceremony, the first general session will be held under the chairmanship of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan. During this session, the achievements of the foundation in 1984 will be reviewed. The first general session will also present a sample of different annotated bibliographies in the fields of Islamic economics and education as well as sample catalogues for Arabic manuscripts. Also, books on the third annual conference, English and Arabic versions of the proceedings of an earlier workshop on "Contemporary Social and Economic Conditions in the Muslim World and the Process of Social Change" and guides for manuscripts' foundation will be presented. Working sessions of various committees that will review projects dealing with the first plan of the foundation will be held Monday.

These committees are: — Committee for Shura and treatment of non-Muslims in Islam. — Committee for financial and educational administration in Islam. — Committee for Encyclopaedia of Islamic Civilisation. — Committee for the comprehensive catalogue for Arab Islamic manuscripts. These committees will discuss reports on stages that have been achieved until now in the field of each subject, and names of scholars who wrote different research papers on different topics to the foundation will be submitted to each committee. Working sessions of committees that will review projects dealing with the second plan of the foundation will also be held during the course of the conference. These committees are for, economic and social development in Islam, the Islamic demographic programme and a committee for the comprehensive catalogue of Arab Islamic heritage in architecture. On Thursday morning, each committee will prepare a report on the results of its meeting.

## 'Star Wars' could cause serious rift in NATO

BRUSSELS (R) — President Ronald Reagan's "Star Wars" research programme into a space-based defence against nuclear missiles could cause serious divisions in the Western alliance, according to reports by NATO parliamentarians published Sunday. "Voice of Lebanon" radio warned its listeners: "Keep to your bomb shelters." Witnesses told Reuters streets on the front lines were littered with broken glass, masonry, and spent cartridges and shell cases. In Paris meanwhile, the French Defence Ministry announced that an aide de camp to Defence Minister Charles Hernu was slightly injured in Saturday night's clashes. A ministry statement said the wounded man, who was posted as an observer along the "green line", was injured at the Residence de Pins, headquarters of the French force in Lebanon.

The reports to the North Atlantic Assembly by members of parliament from Britain, Canada, the United States and West Germany say the U.S. "strategic defence initiative" (SDI) could drive political, military and technological wedges between NATO countries. The assembly, grouping 184 parliamentarians from the 16 NATO countries, is a forum for debating alliance security issues. The reports will form the basis for discussion at a session in Stuttgart, West Germany, later this month. A study by British member David Clark said that far from reassuring the public about nuclear weapons, "the consequences of SDI have in fact created new problems."

"It is to be hoped that the United States will see that the political disadvantages of giving the Soviets the upper hand in the public aspect of negotiations will outweigh the still unclear advantages of (SDI)," he said. On Saturday, France became the first major NATO ally to refuse a U.S. invitation to join the \$26-billion research project. Norway and Denmark have also declined.

## Gorbachev, Honecker warn Bonn against SDI

MOSCOW (Agencies) — Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev met with East German leader Erich Honecker on Sunday for talks that included a warning to Bonn against participating in the U.S. "Star Wars" project or seeking to reclaim territory lost during World War II. The official news agency TASS said the meeting between Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Honecker, who arrived in the Soviet Union on Saturday for a friendly visit connected with the 40th anniversary of the defeat of the Nazis, "passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and complete unanimity." Soviet media have not said how long Mr. Honecker plans to remain in the Soviet Union, but diplomatic sources in Berlin said he would return to East Germany this week for 40th anniversary celebrations there, then fly back to Moscow for the Kremlin's official Victory Day events. During the conversations "both sides noted the prime importance in the present conditions of stopping the arms race on earth and preventing it from spreading to outer space," TASS said. "It was pointed out in this connection that the continuing deployment in the FRG (West Germany) of American nuclear first strike missiles and also Bonn's actual accession to the American plans in the field of the so-called strategic defence directly contradict its assurances to do everything possible for the threat of a new war never to emanate from German soil," TASS said. At the conclusion of a three-day summit of seven industrial nations that ended in Bonn on Saturday, West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl endorsed U.S. research into a strategic defence initiative (SDI) dubbed the "Star Wars" defence. Earlier Sunday, Mr. Honecker opened a Soviet museum dedicated to German opponents of the Nazis. Soviets accuse Bonn of raising tension in Europe, page 8.

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# Israel building new border defence line

**RMAISH, Lebanon (R)** — Israel is building a new "iron curtain" along a narrow strip of rolling farmlands in South Lebanon as it prepares to bring the last of its embattled troops back across the border.

The Israelis are digging a huge trench along the Lebanese side of the frontier to stop suicide car bombers, and spending \$170 million in munitions and electronic detection equipment along an 85-kilometre border fence.

The fence was originally built to stop Palestinian commando attacks, but Israel now fears cross-border raids by Lebanese commandos embittered by its three-year occupation of the South. Barbed-wire roadblocks mark the northern edge of the eight to 20 kilometre deep "security zone" designed to act as a buffer against such attacks. Manning them are militiamen of the Israeli-backed "South Lebanon Army" (SLA), which turn back all but residents of the zone.

Israel plans to hand it over to client militias when its troops withdraw behind the border by early June, but the Beirut government has said this is occupation by proxy and Lebanese militias have sworn to keep fighting Israel's allies.

"Since Israeli troops withdrew from Tyre last week they have killed four commandos of the Shi'ite Amal Movement who were trying to blow up a road in the buffer zone."

With Israel and the mainly Christian SLA determined to hold the buffer zone, where Shi'ites constitute a majority and Druze and Christians a minority, residents say they are bracing for trouble. "We don't feel safe here because things are turning out unexpectedly," a teacher in the Christian town of Marjayoun said.

"We're pawns in someone else's hands and we don't want to find ourselves being shoved around a battleground."

In the Maronite Christian village of Rmaish, which an SLA official said supplied some 450 of the force's men, residents said SLA Commander Antoine Lahad could call up nearly every man in the village of 7,000 people.

"All of us, even the priests and women, have at least one gun — M-16s, bazookas, Kalashnikovs — supplied free by the Israelis," a shopkeeper said. "If anyone attacks us we'll fight alongside Lahad."

The SLA has around 1,000 fighters to combat much larger opposition forces outside the zone's perimeter, where the Israelis are building strongpoints for it.

Israel says its troops will cross the border if its militia allies are unable to prevent commando infiltration.

An Israeli military officer said Israel wants to create a "balance of fear" by spreading the message that there will be no peace unless inhabitants cooperate with it.

A Western observer in the South said many Lebanese youths had left their villages for fear of being conscripted into a pro-Israeli militia and later having to answer to Amal.

But some might collaborate. "There are a lot of unemployed people here and for many of them an Israeli salary is their only chance," he said.

Israel has denied Lebanese accusations that it orchestrated recent sectarian fighting in the Sidon area to create a canton of friendly Falangists along its border. Relief workers say some 18,000 Christians fled to the border strip from areas near Sidon overrun by opposition militias last week.

Through most refugees interviewed by Reuters in the border strip said they wanted to leave for Beirut or abroad, many said they would stay and fight to get their land back.

"We're farmers, we have no place to go to in the north," said a villager from Aalman, near Sidon. "I refused to work with the SLA before," another refugee said.

"But after we were kicked out of our homes by Druze with no help from our Christian leaders, I will join Lahad if he helps us get our land back."

Christian residents of the border strip said they had lived peacefully with Muslims for years, but no longer dared travel north through Muslim areas.

Some said they would consider pushing Shi'ite Muslims out of their homes to create a Christian canton.

"After what happened in Sidon we can't live with the Muslims any more," the Rmaish shopkeeper said. "But what happens here all depends on what Israel wants, and whether they give us enough weapons," he added.

On the coast at Naqura, Gen. Lahad has commissioned an Israeli firm to expand a wharf. The contractor said it would allow Naqura to take passenger ships as early as this week.

The jetty would provide an important link between the border strip and Christian east Beirut, where the leader of the "Lebanese Forces," Samir Geagea, has said he will fight to win back Christian territory.



**SAUDI ASTRONAUT:** Astronaut Daniel Brandenstein, commander of the flight space shuttle Discovery which will take off on July 12, talks with Sultan Salman Abdul Aziz Al Saud prior to a flight in one of NASA's T-38 jet trainers at Houston's Ellington Air Base. Prince Sultan Al Saud will be payload specialist aboard Discovery (AP wirephoto)

## Northern Israeli settlements get \$200m

**TEL AVIV (AP)** — Israel's cabinet on Sunday approved a \$200-million plan for building defences and revitalising the economies of front line settlements on the border with Lebanon.

The funds were in addition to an estimated \$250 million that the government allocated for withdrawing its troops from Lebanon, setting up new military bases and reinforcing border defences.

Cabinet Secretary Yossi Beilin said the government decided to draw \$110 million from the government's reserves to help the army pay for the withdrawal redeployment.

The pullback will leave the northern settlements exposed to the possibility of commando shellfire across a narrow buffer zone that Israel plans to establish in South Lebanon.

Northern Israeli residents, worried that they may again have to live in underground bomb shelters for long periods, demanded extra help from the government at a meeting last week with Prime Minister Shimon Peres.

"We wanted to give them the feeling that we care and we want to help," Energy Minister Moshe Shahal said after Sunday's session.

Mr. Beilin said about \$200 million was earmarked for the string of towns and communal farms along the 85-kilometre border. Mr. Beilin said the north also will have priority on money bequeathed to the state, but he did not mention any sum.

Mr. Shahal said the funds would go for new industries, schools and housing. The settlements also are building new shelters, installing floodlights and fortifying other defences against attacks.

Mr. Shahal said on Saturday that he opposed the setting up of a state commission of inquiry into the war in Lebanon.

## Israelis seize 5,000 dunums of land in Gaza

**LONDON** — The Israeli occupation authorities have moved to seize 5,000 dunums of vineyards and orchards south of Gaza city. The Palestinian farmers involved have declared their determination to resist the expropriation, and in response the Israelis have sent a bulldozer to destroy crops in the fields they covet.

In January the farmers were summoned to appear before Captain Adiv Hassan, the deputy chief of Israel's "civilian administration" in Gaza. He told them that their land, which their families have cultivated for generations, had been declared "state" land, and they were ordered to leave it immediately and not to attempt to return.

All the farmers responded with anger, saying that they would oppose the expropriation. Captain Hassan replied that, if necessary, the land would be seized by force, and to underline his point he sent soldiers with a bulldozer to destroy 40 dunums of vines belonging to one of the farmers, Abdul Karim Ismail At Talmi (CAABU Bulletin).

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Jordan, Egypt to hold manoeuvres

**DOHA (R)** — Units from the Jordanian and Egyptian Armed Forces will hold joint manoeuvres in the next few weeks to improve their capabilities, Egypt's defence minister was quoted Sunday as saying. Field Marshal Mohammed Abdul Halim Abu Ghazala, in remarks published in Sunday's Al Arab newspaper of Qatar, did not say where the exercises would take place or give an exact date.

### Jordan takes part in meeting on crime

**TUNIS (Petra)** — Jordan is among 19 Arab countries taking part in a meeting by Arab specialists in criminal investigation which opened here Sunday. The participants are discussing cooperation in security affairs among Arab countries, new trends in crime in the Arab region and modern techniques for investigating these crimes.

### 4 British children die in mine blast

**CAIRO (AP)** — Four British children were killed in the explosion of a mine they dug up while playing on a Red Sea beach, a British embassy source said Sunday. The incident occurred Saturday afternoon at Ein Sokhna, just south of the Suez Canal, and caused no other injuries, said the source, who asked not to be identified. The bodies of the four children were recovered during the Arab-Israeli war in June 1967.

### Turkish Cypriots hold referendum

**NICOSIA (R)** — Turkish Cypriots voted Sunday on a controversial independence constitution which their parliament says will not damage the chances of reuniting the island. The first of 92,700 electors cast their referendum ballots soon after polling stations opened at eight a.m. (0500 GMT). Officials predict a strong "yes" vote for the constitution, the first for the breakaway "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus," which is recognised only by Turkey.

## Abu Jihad lauds PLO relations with Jordan

**JEDDAH (Agencies)** — The Palestine Liberation Organisation is "very happy" over its agreement signed last September with Jordan for initiating a joint Mideast peace move and that relations between the two sides are very good, deputy commander of the Palestinian forces Khalil Al Wazir (Abu Jihad) said in a statement to the Jeddah based English language daily newspaper Arab News.

Abu Jihad, second in the Palestinian echelon, categorically denied any differences between the PLO and Jordan regarding the U.S. peace proposals reportedly made by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy during his current tour of the region and said "we discussed the ideas with our Jordanian brothers and the dialogue is still continuing."

He, however, said the American ideas brought by Mr. Murphy are "still denying the legitimate rights of the Palestinians."

Abu Jihad said the Jordan-PLO accord is aiming for joint political moves to "support and create" response for the just solution of our cause and in order to show the whole world our concern for durable peace which has always been aspired by the Palestinian people and the entire Arab Nation.

He referred to the current political stalemate in the region and said the U.S. administration is ignoring the problem and giving a deaf ear to any moves for a solution and that the present state of disintegration in the Arab World is helping her to do so.

Abu Jihad regretted the American persistence in denying the Palestinian rights and strongly condemned the blind U.S. support to Israel's policies of terrorism in the occupied lands and its invasion of Lebanon.

He said there was no room for the rise of any differences between Jordan and the PLO — as some agencies recently reported — on the developments of events because the PLO is strongly adhering to its stated principles among which for example is the fact that it is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

These stated principles are well-known to Jordan and that discussions with our Jordanian brothers are always carried out in an atmosphere which is open and candid "to reach common stances on most of the issues," he said.

Reiterating PLO's keenness to maintain its strong ties with Jordan, Abu Jihad said even if differences arise on a certain issue, the two sides will look for points of agreement rather than divergence. "We are determined to maintain our solid links with Amman especially at this dangerous juncture and we want our relations to be clearly based on fraternity and mutual cooperation," he added.

About the recent peace initiative announced by Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, he said the PLO rejects it because it is of the same style as Camp David which had brought miseries to our people.

## Libya asks Garang to support Khartoum

**KHARTOUM (R)** — Libyan Foreign Minister Ali Abdul Salam Al Tureiki, has said Libya had asked Sudanese News Agency reported.

Mr. Tureiki is a member of delegation headed by Libya's number two, Major Abdul Salam Jalloud, which arrived in Khartoum Saturday for talks with Sudanese General Abdul Rahman Swarredahab and ministers of his interim government.

Former Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri, ousted in an April 6 coup led by Gen. Swarredahab, had often accused Libya and Ethiopia of supporting Garang's rebel forces in southern Sudan.

Libya has not supported any opposition elements since the April revolution of Sudan," Mr. Tureiki told the agency.

He added that Libya would help Sudan achieve national unity and had already contacted Garang and "asked him to support the popular revolution."

Gen. Swarredahab has already sent envoys to Libya and Ethiopia in a bid to improve relations, strained during Numeiri's rule.

Continued Libyan support for Garang and his forces would hamper efforts by the Khartoum government to unite the predominantly Muslim north with the

Christian and animist south. The Libya-Sudan talks in Khartoum are expected to centre on the resumption of diplomatic ties and ways to strengthen bilateral relations.

Mr. Tureiki described the April 6 coup as "a national revolution for the interest of the Arab cause." He said the Sudanese people and the army had "paved the way for cooperation between all anti-Zionist and anti-imperialist Arab countries."

Eyewitnesses said thousands of people lined the streets leading to Khartoum Airport to greet the Libyan delegation.

Maj. Jalloud told the Sudanese News Agency he was very pleased to be in Sudan.

"We are struggling to make Egypt relinquish the Camp David accords in order to be able to carry out its pioneer role in leading the Arabs," Maj. Jalloud said, referring to the U.S.-mediated peace agreements that produced the 1979 Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and the return of the Sinai Peninsula to Egypt.

Numeiri was a vehement backer of Egypt's peace moves with Israel but Maj. Jalloud's remark indicated he would try to persuade the new government to withdraw such support.

## Israel will talk to Jordan without insisting on Camp David — Peres aide

**TEL AVIV (AP)** — Israel is prepared to hold peace talks with Jordan without imposing the 1978 Camp David accords as a precondition, Energy Minister Moshe Shahal said in an interview.

Mr. Shahal, a close political colleague of Prime Minister Shimon Peres, told Israeli Radio that if Jordan proposed peace talks with Israel, then "Israel will be prepared to discuss any proposal and come to negotiations without preconditions, and the Israeli government will discuss any proposal."

The Camp David agreements signed with Egypt and the United States call for a permanent solution to the Palestinian problem to be negotiated after a period of autonomy for the Palestinian population of the West Bank.

Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) are both opposed to the concept of local autonomy under continued

Israeli rule. The Israeli government is itself split between its two major coalition partners over the conditions acceptable for a Mideast peace accord.

"The Likud demanded that any negotiation between us and Jordan will be founded on the Camp David agreements," Mr. Shahal said.

"We said it's not possible to force on a third party which did not sign the Camp David agreements the precondition that we will talk to it only within the framework of agreements signed with Egypt with the approval or encouragement of the United States, but we must also allow this party — in this case, Jordan — to come on the basis of the proposals (Jordan) will bring."

Mr. Shahal's comments were a reiteration of Mr. Peres' previous statements calling for Jordanian

participation in peace talks with Israel without any preconditions.

He said that despite the government's decision last week to form a 10-member inner cabinet on foreign and defence affairs, any proposal from Jordan to begin negotiations would be brought to the entire 25-member government for a decision on the date of the meeting.

Any decision brought to the inner cabinet on possible peace talks would only be on "technical matters," Mr. Shahal stressed. Labour is particularly concerned that the full government should have authority on this subject, because the 5-5 parity between Labour and the Likud in the inner cabinet would enable Likud to veto any proposal here, while smaller coalition parties hold the balance of power in the full government.

## TV & RADIO

### JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 773111

### MAIN CHANNEL

17:00 ..... Koran  
17:10 ..... Cartoons  
17:30 ..... Children's Programmes  
18:00 ..... Documentary  
19:00 ..... Armed Forces programme  
19:25 ..... Programme Review  
19:40 ..... News Programme  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
20:40 ..... Arabic Series  
21:20 ..... Tomorrow's Programme  
21:35 ..... Arabic Series  
22:00 ..... News in Arabic  
22:10 ..... Arabic Series Continued

### FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 ..... French Programme  
19:00 ..... News in French  
19:30 ..... Sport Magazine  
19:30 ..... News in Hebrew  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
20:30 ..... I Guttan  
21:00 ..... Canadian film  
21:10 ..... George Washington  
22:00 ..... News in English  
22:20 ..... Best Seller: Fetal Vision

### RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & party on 9560 KHz. SW Tel: 774111-19

07:00 ..... Light Music  
07:30 ..... News  
07:45 ..... Morning Show  
08:00 ..... News Summary  
08:45 ..... Pop Session  
12:00 ..... News Summary  
12:05 ..... Pop Session Contd.  
14:00 ..... News Bulletin  
14:10 ..... Instrumentals  
14:35 ..... Over a Cup of Tea  
15:00 ..... Concert Hour  
15:00 ..... News Summary  
15:05 ..... News Bulletin  
15:10 ..... Old Favorites  
17:00 ..... The 15th Century A.H.  
17:30 ..... Pop Session  
18:00 ..... News Summary  
18:05 ..... Sports Round-up  
18:15 ..... News Summary  
19:00 ..... News Bulletin  
19:30 ..... Date with a Star  
20:00 ..... Evening Show  
21:00 ..... News Summary  
21:05 ..... Special Feature  
21:55 ..... Evening Show Contd.  
22:00 ..... Evening Show Contd.  
22:05 ..... News Summary  
22:05 ..... Evening Show Contd.  
24:00 ..... Close down

### BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsweek 07:30 Goldfinger 07:45 Hunger 07:55 Reflections 08:00 World Summary 08:30 Letterbox 08:45 Reflections 09:00 Newsweek 09:30 Chorusway 10:00 World News 10:00 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 10:30 Sarah and Company 11:00 World News 11:00 Reflections 11:05 Goldfinger 11:30 Anything Goes 12:00 World News 12:00 British Press Review 12:15 Good Books 12:30 Financial News 12:40 Look Ahead 12:45 Puddles' Choice 13:00 News Summary 13:15 Science in Action 13:30 Music Now 14:00 World News 14:00 News About Britain 14:15 Six of One Age 14:30 Albion Time 14:40 Radio Newsweek 15:15 Britain of Britain 1985 15:45 Sports Round-up 16:00 World News 16:00 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 16:30 Back: The 48 17:00 Outlook 17:45 The Form 1944 18:00 Radio Newsweek 18:15 Midstream 18:45 Six of One Age 19:00 World News 19:00 Commentary 19:15 Computer World 19:30 Romantic Piano 19:40 The World Today 20:00 World News 20:00 Book Choice 20:15 Midstream 20:45 Sports Round-up 21:00 Newsweek 21:30 Puddles' Choice 22:00 World News 22:00 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 22:30 Sports International 24:00 Network UK 06:15 Short: Taken 06:30 Rock: Salad 06:40 World News: The World Today 06:50 Book Choice 06:55 Reflections 06:55 Sports Round-up 06:55 World News 06:55 Commentary 07:15 Computer World 07:30 Sports of Britain 1985

### VOICE OF AMERICA

MW 1260, KHz: 7200, 9565, 11740, 11925 & 15210

07:00 News 07:10 Newsline 07:30 VOA Morning 08:00 News 08:10 Newsline 08:30 VOA Morning 08:40 News 08:50 Newsline 09:30 VOA Morning News Summary 09:40 News 10:10 Newsline 10:30 Music USA 10:40 News 10:50 Newsline 10:55 Special English News & Features 20:00 News 21:00 Newsline 21:30 Special English News & Features 22:00 News 22:10 Newsline 22:30 Music USA 23:00 News & Editorial 23:15 Music USA 24:00 News 06:10 World Report

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### TODAY'S EVENTS

#### EXHIBITIONS

\* An exhibition of paintings by Guken Sleem at Pans Bank Gallery.

\* An art exhibition by Samira Badran at the Royal Cultural Centre.

\* An exhibition of Arabic Calligraphy and Islamic ornamentation by Iraqi artist Hassan Al Habi at Yarmouk University.

\* An art exhibition by the friends of the handicapped club of the University of Jordan at the University.

\* An Iraqi exhibition of Islamic books and scripts of the Holy Koran at the Royal Cultural Centre.

#### FILM FESTIVAL

\* The American Film Week "Places in the Heart" directed by Robert Benton at 07:15 p.m. at the Royal Cultural Centre.

#### CULTURAL WEEK

\* Palestinian Cultural Week at Basma Camp Youth Centre.

#### VIDEO

\* "A la vie et la mort" at 04:00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.

#### CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre - tel. 6610267

American Centre - 644371

British Council - 6361478

French Cultural Centre - 637009

Greek Institute - 641993

Soviet Cultural Centre - 644203

Spanish Cultural Centre - 620409

Turkish Cultural Centre - 639777

Haya Arts Centre - 660195

Hassid Youth City - 6671816

Y.W.C.A. - 641793

Y.W.M.C.A. - 664251

Amman Municipal Library - 637111

University of Jordan Library 843555

#### MUSEUMS

Fakhri Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 631700.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of

### JORDAN, JABAL AL QI'AT (Gilead Hill)

Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Jordanian artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Museum: Jabal Lawleh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 630128.

### SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club: Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.

Lions Palestine Club: Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7:30 p.m.

Philadelphian Rotary Club: Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.

Rotary Club: Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m.

Royal Automobile Club: Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261, 815410.

### CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, tel. 624590.

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 625383.

Armenian Catholic Church (Armenian) Jabal Amman, 661737.

Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Amman, 623541.

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 625383.

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Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Amman, 623541.

## FOR THE TRAVELLER

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## NEWS IN BRIEF

### IDB loans \$30m to oil refinery

BAHRAIN (R) — The Islamic Development Bank (IDB) signed a \$30 million agreement with Jordan Sunday to finance the purchase of Saudi crude oil, the Jeddah-based bank said. The agreement, signed with Jordan's ambassador to Saudi Arabia, is in favour of the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company, owned by the government and the private sector. The refinery, located in Zarqa, can produce about 3.5 million tonnes of crude per year.

### Bank to issue bonds worth JD 7m

AMMAN (Petra) — The Central Bank of Jordan has announced a new issue of government bonds worth JD 7 million will be offered for sale to the public by the middle of next month. A statement said that the bonds, which reach maturity in 1993, carry an annual interest of 8.75 per cent and will be for sale to individuals and organisations in Jordan. The bank offers prizes on these bonds drawn by lottery and at a Sunday drawing session 51 prizes worth a total of JD 5,000 were distributed to holders of bonds which mature in 1991.

### PSD registers 166 road accidents

AMMAN (J.T.) — A total of 166 road accidents occurred in Jordan in the past month, according to a statistical bulletin by the Public Security Department (PSD). The bulletin said that the accidents caused the death of nine persons and the injury of 99 others.

### University opens cultural week

AMMAN (Petra) — Thousands of citizens converged on the University of Jordan Sunday to view cultural and sports activities, organised at the campus to mark the university's annual alumni and festival week. Exhibitions, bazzars and other displays featuring the development of different faculties were held to mark the occasion.

### Arab vets to meet today

AMMAN (Petra) — The permanent bureau of the Arab Union of Veterinarians will open a four-day meeting at the University of Jordan Monday. Several working papers, and research projects will be reviewed by the participants and lectures will be delivered on Arab horses, poultry diseases and other related topics. Minister of Agriculture Ahmad Dakqan is expected to open the meeting which will be attended by delegates from Arab countries and specialists from several foreign nations.

### WAJ organises water treatment seminar

AMMAN (Petra) — A week-long seminar on waste water treatment will open in Amman on Tuesday. The seminar, organised by the Water Authority of Jordan and a Hungarian institution, will be attended by representatives of public and private sectors concerned with water and the environment. They will hear lectures on domestic pollution in agriculture and industry and its effect on humans as well as means of treating waste water in Jordan.

## Egyptian imam arrives for Al al Bait conference

AMMAN (Petra) — Sheikh Jad Al Haq, imam of Al Azhar University in Cairo arrived in Amman Sunday to take part in the fourth annual conference of the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research (Al al-Bait Foundation) due to open here Monday.

In a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Sheikh Jad Al Haq praised Jordanian-Egyptian relations which he said mark a new and promising beginning in inter-Arab cooperation in the face of challenges facing Arab countries.

The only means of overcoming the present difficulties in the Arab and Islamic Worlds, he said, is through unifying the ranks of the Islamic nation and transcending all internal differences and disputes. The enemies of this nation are trying to sow the seeds of dissension among us and creating trouble, but this should be overcome through unity and a return to religion, Sheikh Jad Al Haq said.

He expressed deep regret and sadness over the continuing Iraq-Iran conflict and called on both Islamic neighbours to respond favourably to calls for peace. Now that Iraq has accepted peace bids, he said, he hoped Iraq would follow suit, Sheikh Jad Al Haq said. The Azhar dean is accompanied by a senior member of Al Azhar University staff.

The delegation was met upon arrival by Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'ud Ibn Zaid who represented His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan. Al al Bait Foundation President Nassereldin Al Assad, Awqaf Minister Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat and other senior officials as well as Egypt's ambassador to Jordan Thah Wahbeh.

## HTPS gas turbine unit marks tenth anniversary

By Rana Sabbagh  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) Sunday celebrated the tenth anniversary of the first gas turbine unit installation at Al Hussein Thermal Power Station (HTPS) in Amman. According to HTPS Director General Abdul Rahman Ismael, the first unit generated 14 MW and within a span of ten years, the station, with the incorporation of six more steam turbine units and one more gas turbine unit is currently generating 330 MW.

With a total cost of JD 62 million, the station is now catering for 90 per cent of the total electricity generation power needed for the Kingdom's use, Mr. Ismael said.

Briefing local reporters and news correspondents, who were invited by the JEA as part of the celebrations, Mr. Ismael added that HTPS is one of the largest power stations in the world which depends on steam cooling of the water circulation with electric fans.

Since research on the feasibility of steam generating units proved to be the most appropriate compared to other methods of power generation, the station decided to adopt this method. "Although steam units need a lot of water resources to supply the cooling system, HTPS realised that subterranean water in the area of Zarqa was adequate," Mr. Ismael explained.

He went on to say that the JEA has realised the importance of technology in power generation in order to cope with the rapid increases in industries, agriculture and domestic consumption. Therefore, he said HTPS has a high standard of electricity generation equipment.

He added that HTPS has expanded a high voltage carrier line of 132 kilometres which distribute energy to all parts of Jordan starting from Irbid Governorate in the north to Aqaba in the south plus all the fact that electricity has reached almost 88 per cent of the total population and almost all major industrial companies and cities in Jordan.

Prior to the journalists visit to HTPS, they were briefed by officials at the JEA on the roles of the authority and its rapid growth during the 18 years of its establishment.

The reporters then were transported to the supervisory control centre where Mr. Khaled Amer, director of the centre, said that the main task of the supervisory control centre is to record the state of the stations, lines and their loads. He added that the centre has a detailed diagram on which is recorded the stations, lines and their loads. He went on to say that all systems at the centre are duplicated in order to ensure security of control.



ON MANOEUVRES — His Majesty Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, was briefed on the exercises King Hussein, the supreme commander of the Jordanian Armed Forces watches overnight military staff for operations and training. The King later exercises codenamed "Al Karamah" carried out by formations of various units. The King, accompanied by Armed Forces Commander in Chief General

## Jordan, Egypt discuss development of resources, industry in Red Sea zone

AQABA (Petra) — A number of working papers were presented Sunday to a seminar on Egyptian-Jordanian scientific cooperation held in Aqaba and chaired by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

The papers covered cooperation between the two countries in the phosphates industry, marine science, roads, communications and telecommunications.

One of these papers, presented by Yusef Al Nimri, director general of the Natural Resources Authority (NRA), dealt with mining in southern Jordan. The paper explored the mining potentials and the exploitation of potash in the Dead Sea area, considered one of the world's biggest reserves of mineral potash, sodium, bromine, iodine and manganese.

The director general of the South Cement Factory, Mr. Hatem Al Halwani, submitted a paper on cement in Jordan and the purpose of establishing a factory in the south, stages of developing the factory, production of cement in Jordan and consumption.

Another paper, presented by Mahmoud Mardi, the director general of the Jordan Fertiliser Industry Company, tackled the fertiliser industry in general and the performance of the Aqaba plant. The plant now produces 748,000 tonnes of fertilisers annually in addition to 100,000 tonnes of phosphoric acids and 30,000 tonnes of aluminium fluoride, he said.

The paper dealt also with the local and regional consumption of fertilisers, the effect of the current world economic recession on marketing fertilisers and other related topics.

Another paper submitted by Mohammad Sa'id Abu Nowar, president of the Aqaba Regional Authority (ARA) featured a comprehensive plan for developing the city and the Red Sea beach. The paper also presented the historical background of Aqaba and its development over the past few years. The paper said the port was established in 1952 and was continuously expanded and modernised enabling it to cope with the growing import and export operations. The establishment of the ARA was designed to transfer part of the central government's responsibilities to the provinces, Mr. Abu Nowar said.

He said that the ARA follows up the development schemes in Sinal with the aim of benefiting from the Egyptian experiments in the course of implementing a comprehensive plan to serve until the year 2000.

Mr. Abu Nowar said that cooperation with the Egyptian side is necessary to help develop the Aqaba region in agriculture, trade and other fields. The working paper proposed the establishment of an environment centre to offer protection to the Red Sea zone to be based in Aqaba or Ismailia in Egypt.

Another paper presented by Mr. Mardi Qartameen, the director general of the Ports Corporation, dealt with expected developments in the Red Sea region and covered the general weather conditions, the port facilities, and navigation in the Red Sea. The paper outlined the development of the port and the various equipment and facilities used to offer the best possible service to ships.

One of the papers presented by Samir Qawar, from the Telecommunications Corporation (TCC), outlined the development of telephone networks in Jordan in general and the Aqaba region in particular. The paper spoke about the satellite stations in Jordan and the development of technological research and industries related to telecommunications.

Another working paper by Dr. Dureid Mahasneh, director general of the Aqaba Marine Science Station, dealt with coordination among marine stations in the Red Sea zone.

The participants also discussed a paper by Dr. Daoud Jabaji from

## Ministers review transport between Iraq, Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — Visiting Iraqi Minister of Transport Abdul Jabbar Al Assadi conferred here Sunday with his Jordanian counterpart Farhi Obeid on ways to further bolster Iraqi-Jordanian cooperation in transport affairs.

After the meeting, Mr. Obeid said the talks centred on ways to facilitate the exchange of goods and products between the two countries and subjects pertaining to maritime shipping.

Also discussed was the subject of fuel tankers which carry Iraqi crude to the port of Aqaba and Amman and which should abide by the Jordanian government's recent instructions on axial weights, the minister said. The minister said that he discussed with his Iraqi counterpart ways to facilitate the flow of Jordanian products through the border to Iraq.

The two ministers earlier co-chaired the annual general assembly meeting of the Iraqi-Jordanian Land Transport Company. At the outset of the meeting, Mr. Obeid welcomed the Iraqi delegation and said that the meeting was a manifestation of the strong ties between the two countries and their bilateral cooperation, he paid tribute to the Iraqi people and armed forces in their heroic stand in the face of Iranian aggression.

The minister expressed hope that the meeting will yield fruitful results and contribute further to cooperation in transport relations between Jordan and Iraq.

In reply, the Iraqi minister expressed appreciation to Jordan for its total support for Iraq in its just struggle.

Among the topics on the agenda is a report by the company board of director summing up the company's activities in 1984, the general budget and programmes for the current year and 1986, in addition to technical and administrative matters.

Following the first meeting, the Iraqi minister told reporters that the general assembly voiced satisfaction with the development and the functioning of the company which owns a fleet of trucks used on roads travelling in and through Iraq and Jordanian territory.

The general assembly has requested the board of directors to prepare a comprehensive programme of action for 1985 aimed at developing the fleet and offering better services to Iraq.

## RSS hosts Arab computer science, informatics meeting

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Royal Scientific Society (RSS) will Monday host a three-day meeting of computer specialists from Arab countries. Attending the conference will be specialists from Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq, the United Arab Emirates, North Yemen and Morocco in addition to several experts from regional and international organisations.

An RSS spokesman told the Jordan Times that a total of 12 participants, of whom eight are from the Arab World, will take part in the meeting which is being organised by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) Regional Office for Science and Technology for Arab States (ROSTAS).

The aim of the meeting is to try to establish Arab cooperation in the field of informatics prior to creating a regional network to be placed under the disposal of Arab computer experts, the spokesman said.

The delegates will review the extent of computer usage in the Arab region, training technicians and other activities pertaining to computers.

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6. Because more and more passengers are using our 29 First Class lounges in Europe and overseas.

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8. Because more and more passengers would not be without the comforts of the cabin with its luxurious seats (real leather on the DC-9s), its generous space for hand luggage, and the inexplicably incomparable atmosphere.

9. Because more and more passengers prefer to enjoy the generous variety of drinks and the multiplicity of culinary treats in surroundings of real glass glasses, handsome china, lovely silver cutlery, and fine napery.

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Song and dance from the Young Ambassadors

## Musical messages from the Young Ambassadors

AMMAN (J.T.) — Directing three world travelling groups which presented their shows to more than 250,000 people in 1984 is the exciting but demanding job of the production team of Mark Huffman, Randy Bothe and Ron Simpson, artistic directors for the Young Ambassadors at Brigham Young University (BYU).

The Young Ambassadors will present their 90-minute musical showcase of American entertainment at the Palace of Culture on Thursday May 9 at 5:30 p.m. and Sunday May 12 at 7:30 p.m.

Together, the three men create original choreography, vocal arrangements and musical arrangements for the Young Ambassadors and another BYU group the Lamanite Generation.

Mark Huffman was assistant director for the Young Ambassadors under choreographer Dee Winterton for four years before taking on his current position as choreographer for the group. He also spent four years dancing with the Dancer's Company at BYU. While with that group, he taught movement education for the National Endowment of the Arts.

Huffman has performed in many musicals and choreographed a production of "Godspell" at the Huron Playhouse in Ohio and a production of "Piano" in Salt Lake City for the Promised Valley Playhouse.

Having already earned a bachelor's degree in professional dance from Brigham Young University, Huffman is currently working on the completion of a master's degree in musical theater choreography. "I want to provide ways for people to perform in wholesome, uplifting, ent-

ertainment on a professional level," he said.

Randy Bothe, the vocal coach for the groups, has had extensive experience in music performances. In 1977, he directed the Disneyland All-American College Singers and Show Band. He also directed the BYU-Hawaii A Cappella Choir, University Chorale and the internationally known Pynesian Dance Ensemble and Showcase Hawaii.

Boothe, who has traveled with the group internationally for more than 14 years, believes music can promote brotherhood among all the people of the world. "Our show presents a message of personal happiness. Friendship is our message, with music as the medium," he said.

Boothe graduated from BYU-Hawaii with a degree in fine arts. He received his master's degree in music education from Brigham Young University. In addition to directing the Young Ambassadors, Boothe is a clinician and an adjudicator for high school and college choral workshops.

In the role of music director, Ron Simpson offers a variety of skills to the performing groups. His career encompasses all areas of music production, recording, publishing and entertainment. A prolific creator of music, lyrics and scripts, he has written for all media, and has produced over two hundred musical commercials for radio and television.

Simpson began as a musician. He has worked with such star attractions as Liberace, Roy Clark, The Platters and Wayne Newton. He interrupted his performing career to earn a music degree through study at Stanford University, Sibelius Academy of Music in Finland and Brigham Young University.



**Jordan Times**

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## Hypocrites and disillusionments

BECAUSE of its hypocritical position on the Palestinian problem, the U.S. administration is unlikely to understand the full depth of the message His Majesty The King sent on the airwaves on Saturday. Particularly difficult for the Americans to understand would no doubt be the significance of the time element to which the King referred when he asked "how long it will be before the Palestinians and Arabs conclude that peace in our time is unattainable and struggle the only alternative."

The U.S. might well feel that it can afford to pursue a policy of wait and see on the Middle East until such time when the Arabs decide to meet its conditions for a negotiated settlement. It might even feel that the current stalemate can persist for ever without the emergence of a single danger to threaten American interests. But facts of life point to a different direction as it is all too easily understood that struggle in this area could never be beneficial to America.

Take Iran for example, and the Americans tell you that was a different matter. Take Sadat, and you will hear a garbled explanation. Take Lebanon and Sudan, Cuba and Nicaragua, Vietnam and whatever, and you will never hear a satisfactory answer. As long as Israel is strong and its arm long, the Americans think, the Arabs are unlikely to pose any real threat to the U.S. and its interests. This is not only hypocritical but also a preposterous and dangerous policy.

The Arabs themselves, in their lack of solidarity and continuous infighting, have contributed to the formulation of this American perception of the area. The Feb. 11 accord between Jordan and the PLO should have afforded all of us a tremendous new opportunity for making real progress towards our common objectives in that it offers an honourable peace on one hand and forms the basis for a genuine Arab solidarity on the other.

Of course the U.S. will not be profoundly impressed by our endeavours as long as there is no common Arab position to back them — even though Washington is making a big mistake in not really trying to extend a helping hand for the sake of peace anyway. But, again, the onus is on us to keep trying with all the strength and integrity that it takes to achieve results. The pooling of all Arab efforts is the only sure way for pressuring the Americans and the Israelis into accepting our justice and right; escaping this fact can only add to our current troubles and disillusionments.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: Science serves further integration

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION between Jordan and Egypt forms a basic factor in promoting the already strong ties between the two countries and paving the way for greater integration. This fact was reaffirmed by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan as he opened a seminar on bilateral cooperation in Aqaba Saturday. The seminar is designed to increase the exchange of expertise and benefits between the two countries and to bolster bilateral cooperation towards the achievement of the aspirations of both peoples.

Unless the Arab World builds on a scientific foundation, there can be no real progress in the full range of challenges and technical development. For this foundation to be laid, Arab countries should join forces and pool resources as a means of coping with the scientific advancements.

Both Egypt and Jordan are now partners on the path of progress and prosperity, and both can play a leading role in the Arab World in view of the scientists and experts they possess and the resources under their disposal. Both are following the examples of their Arab ancestors who launched scientific endeavours that were respected by the whole world.

#### Al Dustour: Counter-deterrence necessary

WE DO not rule out the possibility that the Israeli enemy is now in possession of nuclear weapons and in fact there are strong indications that the Israelis through their close cooperation with the United States, South Africa and other world powers have acquired nuclear weapons.

We, however, continue to be faced with the threat of the use of these weapons with the aim of causing further despair among us and to capitulate to the Israeli enemy and accept all the enemy terms and conditions. The Israelis and the Americans continue to leak out news about Israel's possession of such weapons which could be used against the Arab countries. Both are conducting a psychological warfare on the Arabs implanting fear in their hearts about Israel's devastating power.

Perhaps the United States hopes through this psychological terror to force the Arabs to succumb to its will and accept Washington's hegemony or at least accept a U.S. formula for peace with Israel.

#### Sawt Al Shaab: Cooperation for development

THE EXPLOITATION of the Red Sea by Arab countries through close cooperation based on science and technology and the current efforts by Egypt and Jordan to bolster their scientific research to achieve this goal are very encouraging signs for the future of the Arab nation.

Jordan and Egypt have made some progress in the agricultural, transport and trade fields, and delving into scientific cooperation can only complement their endeavours and bolster their ties further. Prince Hassan, who opened a seminar in Aqaba Saturday, made it clear that this Arab region should not be left with the task of only offering services in transport and trade but should be developed to a point of fully exploiting the area's resources and potentials for the benefit of all Arab countries.

No doubt, Arab efforts to develop the Red Sea region and to implement projects in agriculture, fishing, industry and technology are bound to benefit the whole Arab nation and therefore all plans should be made to ensure the participation of other Arab countries overlooking the Red Sea in order to guarantee more progress. Prince Hassan urged specialists and scientists to work together for fulfilling these goals and it is hoped that they will do that, offering the Arab region a brighter future.

### GUEST COLUMN

## Balancing past socio-economic imbalances

By Dr. Labib Qamhawi

NOW THAT various people's sentiments about the formation of the new government of Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai have calmed down, it is time to sit back and cast a quiet and contemplative glance at this government and its future tasks.

The feelings of joy and optimism which the formation of the government drew from the public is sufficient cause for such a quiet contemplative glance to examine the inherited situation and public aspirations.

It should be pointed out that attaching great hopes and expectations to what could be achieved by the new government can play as a twin-blade sword and it would be dangerous harbour expectations and wishes that are beyond reach, given the present Jordanian potentials under the current circumstances in both the economic and political fields.

Yet, it is the right of every citizen to build up hopes and expectations that the government would sooner or later remove all negative and wrong practices. Dictating ins-

tructions from above, closed-door policies and non-participation by the public in the country's general affairs which has been practised before, have resulted in the creation of an unhealthy psychological situation among all public sectors, especially the economic sector, and was adversely reflected on the country's general conditions. As a result, the previous government found itself alone searching for solutions to economic problems and applying its own techniques and methods to solve them.

Therefore, opening the door for public participation in solving the economic sector's problems could perhaps be the most important step the Rifai government should take with the purpose of ending the existing stalemate that resulted from the unfavourable economic situation prevailing in the country before the formation of the new government.

But participation in itself does not offer a miraculous solution; and change and reform cannot come about with a

government decision, because governments do not make the aspired-for change, but they rather open the door for it. The various sectors of the public are left with the task of exercising their roles to cause the change to happen and to develop. These various sectors can do that through positive and active participation and by translating the decision towards change into reality. This task makes it incumbent upon these sectors to give the new government a breathing space and ample time to lay down a general, sound concept for the foundations on which the aspired-for change should be based.

Rash and speedy actions can most often lead to grave blunders; and it is wrong to imagine that putting the Jordanian house in order can be achieved through a magic act or panacea that can cure all illnesses with a single touch. Similarly, it is wrong to view the government's efforts aimed at reforming the economy, which is traditionally a very important sign of a healthy society, as an act of favouritism or pre-

ference over other priorities. The government's action should be regarded as a speedy effort to rectify matters. The private sector forms part of the Jordanian public and the previous practice of favouring the public sector at the expense of the private sector was wrong, and this situation cannot be rectified with another wrong action.

The Rifai government should be alert and understanding so that its efforts to redress injustices done to the private sector would not end up with causing other injustices to the public, many of whose members benefit from its activities. Curtailing the domination of the public sector over all aspects of life in Jordan, could be the first step on the right track; but what is more important is to determine the bases in the lives of ordinary citizens with the purpose of maintaining them under the protection of the state and through the public sector.

Revitalising the role of the private sector by stemming the excesses of the public sector should take place within the

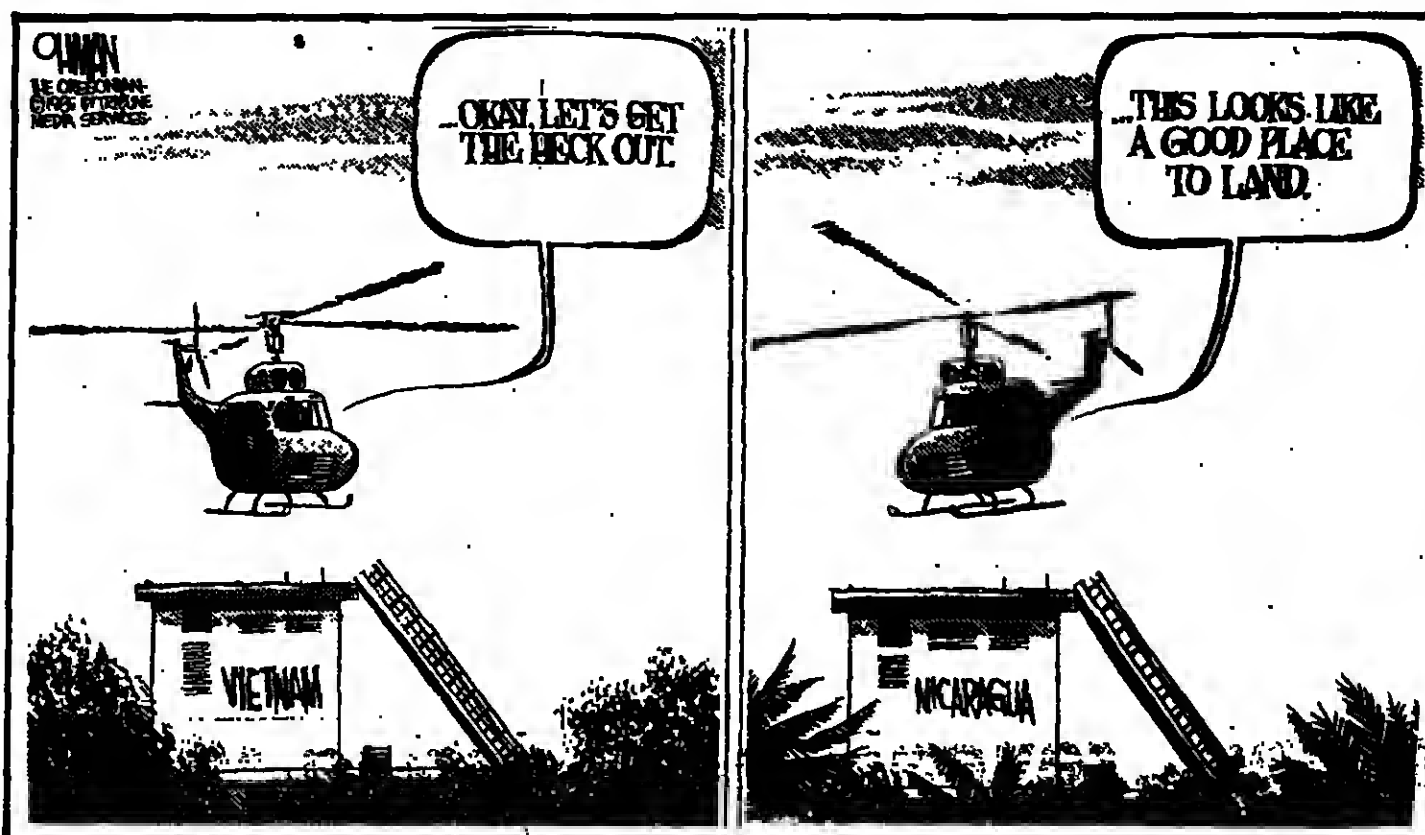
framework of the government's concern over the interests of the citizens' livelihoods and the basic living requirements of all citizens. The private sector should shoulder a heavy responsibility and should cooperate with the government to attain these goals. Any excess in the private sector's demands from the government to lift all restrictions would result in adverse consequences that might aggravate matters further. Therefore, the government's economic orientation should proceed within a clear concept and with due consideration to the social and economic structure in Jordan on the one hand and the available potentials and resources on the other. On the other hand, the government's new orientation could lose its momentum and effect if no radical reforms were introduced and laws amended to help introduce the necessary change.

New laws are required to provide means of success for the economic, social, educational, information, political and cultural policies. This step

should not be misinterpreted as based on personal considerations, but should be accepted as logical and conforming to the dynamics of change.

Basically, the new government should learn from past lessons and be courageous enough to shoulder the responsibility of protecting the country and safeguarding the interests of its citizens, and above all avoiding wrong practices and miscalculated policies. The government should lay the basis for its institutions in such a way so as to stem any trend by future governments to tamper with public interest.

There should be some general rules and basic principles for these institutions not governed by a law that can be changed by another. We want institutions enjoying constitutional immunity, unhindered by the whims of a public official or individual and rash decisions. We want institutions that can make a public official fully responsible for his actions before the people, under the umbrella of the constitution.



## U.S. sanctions against Nicaragua are more political gesture than a weapon

By John Rogers  
Reuter

LONDON — Sanctions such as those clamped on Nicaragua by the United States are seen by many governments as a political gesture rather than a telling economic weapon.

In most cases, they have not been sufficiently stringent to produce results. Some Western officials feel they are counterproductive, causing more economic damage to the country imposing them than to the target nation.

Allies of the United States are unlikely openly to criticise the trade embargo slapped on Nicaragua by the United States on Wednesday. But they are also unlikely to take steps themselves against the leftist Sandinista government, with which some West European governments sympathise.

The British government's leader in parliament, John Biffen, answering a question about the U.S. action, implied criticism when he said trade sanctions had been "not particularly effective" in many parts of the world.

Sanctions have a chequered history as a political weapon in the 20th century. The League of Nations, forerunner of the United Nations, imposed an economic boycott of Italy in 1935 for invading Ethiopia.

It failed because strategic items like oil and steel were excluded, and the boycott lasted less than a year.

More recently, Western allies imposed sanctions on Poland in 1981, including a freeze on talks about rescheduled official debt, after its Communist government imposed martial law.

They were mostly lifted by mid-1984 after Warsaw ended martial law and freed political prisoners. Western officials believe the measures did have some effect.

"The sanctions were not decisive but did contribute to persuading the Poles that martial law made it difficult to have a normal relationship with the West," a British official said.

One of NATO's most serious crises, in 1982, was over sanctions Washington planned to impose on West European firms which sold U.S.-licensed equipment to the Soviet Union for a big natural gas

pipeline. Washington dropped the sanctions, resolving a row threatening to split the alliance, after the Europeans agreed to study tighter controls on East-West trade. The allies now broadly agree on tightening the export of strategic equipment to the Soviet Union.

Black African governments and the U.N. General Assembly have long called for mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa to apply pressure for ending of racial segregation laws.

Western governments reject the demand, arguing that sanctions would not force the end of apartheid, would increase Pretoria's self-reliance and resistance to outside pressure and would hurt the black majority more than the white rulers.

Several European governments have, however, taken limited measures such as banning bank loans to Pretoria. Legislation before the U.S. Congress would institute such a ban, but the sale of American computers to South Africa and halt U.S. purchases of South African gold coins.

Such limited sanctions do hurt their targets, diplomats concede. But they say the impact is in voicing strong political disapproval rather than as an economic sledgehammer.

In the past, target countries have resisted sanctions by diversifying trading sources and markets.

"People will always be prepared to sanctions-bust," says a NATO diplomat in London.

A 1977 U.N. arms embargo on South Africa, while largely effective in stemming official arms trading, has forced Pretoria to be more self-sufficient in weaponry.

South Africa also exports arms and is among countries supplying weapons to Iran for its Gulf War with Iraq, according to the authoritative Stockholm Peace Research Institute.

U.S. sanctions against the Soviet Union in retaliation for its 1979 military intervention in Afghanistan have not driven Soviet troops out.

Washington's measures included a grain embargo — later lifted by President Reagan — and a boycott of the 1980 Moscow Olympic Games, which sparked tit-for-tat action by the Kremlin and its allies at the Los Angeles Oly-

mpics last year. Sanctions damaged Rhodesia, now independent Zimbabwe, after the then British colony's white rulers declared independence unilaterally in 1965. But there were too many sanctions-busters and enforcement was too weak to bring down the rebel government.

Western commentators have voiced fears that one result of the U.S. measures against Nicaragua could be to force it further into Moscow's embrace.

They point to Cuba, which has survived a similar U.S. trade embargo for 25 years thanks to Soviet aid, trade with Western Europe and the people's ingenuity.

**Cuban experience**  
HAVANA — Cuba has survived almost 25 years of a U.S. embargo similar to that now imposed on Nicaragua through lavish helpings of Soviet aid, a slice of West European trade and a pinch of home-grown ingenuity.

The United States cut its financial ties with this Caribbean island three years after Fidel Castro's guerrillas marched into Havana in 1959, ending more than half a century of American political and commercial domination.

Until then Cuba had been a virtual appendage of the United States, having little industry of its own and relying almost entirely on American goods, ranging from cars, refrigerators and television sets to wheat, meat and petrol.

The sudden cut-off, imposed by the United States in response to Cuba's leftist political course, forced Cuba immediately to turn to its new Communist allies for urgent help.

Soviet oil and heavy machinery began to arrive in ports that were designed to take short-hop traffic from Florida while Canadian wheat and Chinese rice kept hunger at bay.

"Life was really tough then. Everybody who could, went to buy food at ridiculously high prices from farmers. Most of us were reduced to eating nothing but plain rice and tins of tasteless meat," one Havana housewife recalled.

But the chaos of the early 1960s gradually waned as local industry and farming became geared to Soviet models and rising world sugar prices allowed Cuba an economic breathing space.

Soviet cars slowly replaced the once ubiquitous Oldsmobiles, Thunderbirds and Pontiacs, while Russian engineers oversaw the construction of factories, power stations and mineral processing plants.

In 1972 Cuba became a full member of the Soviet-led Comecon trading bloc although U.S. allies like Canada, West Europe and Japan provided almost 40 per cent of its imports at that time.

Cuba relied then, still does, on the West for vital foodstuffs, medicines and spare parts which the Soviet bloc still does not have the capacity to supply.

The criminal blockade has caused hardships, that is undeniable. But it has also made us more self-reliant and shown to the world that we can thrive in spite of the United States," one Cuban official commented.

Western diplomats here maintain, however, that the Soviet Union pumps the equivalent of up to \$6 billion a year into Cuba through such indirect aid as guaranteed high prices for its sugar and cheap supplies of oil.

In addition, a chronic lack of hard currency and poor world sugar prices have meant trade with market economy countries has shrunk to around 15 per cent. The Soviet bloc makes up the rest.

The National Bank of Cuba calculated last year that the embargo had cost the island more than \$9 billion in 20 years of lost trade and tourism and increased transport costs.

But the blockade, once described by Dr. Castro as a "knife pointed at Cuba's throat," has prompted a do-it-yourself mentality which is obvious in every Cuban home and workplace.

Nothing is thrown away and ageing parts are painstakingly repaired or ingeniously replaced by everything from sticking plaster to old cans and chewing gum.

The cultural embargo is simply skipped by pirating American television satellites or buying through third countries like Panama which also provides a useful way of importing light items such as radios and video recorders for sale to tourists and foreign workers.

Such American film as "Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom" and "Once upon a Time in America" are currently showing in Havana cinemas.

## American students rally against apartheid

By Joanne Kenen  
Reuter

NEW YORK — College students throughout the United States are rallying against American investment in South Africa, belying their 1980s image of apathy and self-absorption.

For the last decade or so, only small groups of student activists have demanded that universities sell their shares in banks and companies doing business in South Africa. A few got their way, but most protests fizzled out.

In the last few weeks, however, thousands of black and white students have mobilised against investment in South Africa with a swiftness that has surprised even some campus organisers.

"The issue is coming more and more to the forefront," said Evan Grossman, a student at Harvard University. "People perceive the lack of change in the (apartheid) system."

Between 5,000 and 7,000 students recently staged the biggest rally at Harvard since the end of the Vietnam war 10 years ago.

The new wave of protest — some attracting hundreds of students and some thousands — began on April 4, the anniversary of the death of civil rights leader Martin Luther King.

Organisers say scores of campuses have since become active, including small, traditionally non-political schools in the southern and midwestern United States.

"We had between 30 and 70 demonstrators carrying signs," and a few occupied a building overnight, said T.L. Stanley, a student newspaper editor at Louisville University in Kentucky. "That's not many, but for here it's incredible."

"It's caught on like wildfire," said Denise Baloyi, a South African graduate student at Columbia University's Teachers College in New York City.

Columbia, a symbol for campus unrest in the 1960s, was the scene last month of what are to date among the biggest and most widely-publicised protests against investment in South Africa.

Students have barricaded an administration building for three weeks and plan a graduation day rally in mid-May, organiser Tanquil Jones said on the banner-decked steps of the blockaded building.

Student activists at Columbia and elsewhere told Reuters several factors had sparked the rallies, teach-ins, referenda, candlelight marches, building occupations and blockades.

Most students say they have ceased to believe the promises of

the South African government to make fundamental reforms in apartheid (racial segregation) and have grown more horrified by scenes of violence they see day after day on television news.

They say the compromises of the 1970s — promises by universities to sell shares in banks that lend directly to Pretoria or in companies that do not comply with the "Sullivan principles" for factory desegregation — don't go far enough.

"The whole system has to come to an end. There's no way it can be modified to make it better," said Princeton chemistry researcher Karen Haydock, among a small group of protesters who pitched tents on the lawn of the bucolic New Jersey campus.

Opponents of disinvestment often cite the Sullivan principles as an example of ways in which the power of share ownership can be used to bring about change in South Africa.

But most campus activists want total disinvestment, saying U.S. investment in South Africa props up the regime more than it serves to change it.

Yale student Brooke Baldwin said the Sullivan principles did nothing to change the basic structure of apartheid. "Black workers in segregated factories still have to carry passes, still can't vote."

The sit-ins, protests and hundreds of arrests have kindled speculation about whether the student radicalism of the 60s is coming back. But there are differences from the Vietnam era.

Most of the "occupations" have been for only one or two nights, or for a few hours each afternoon. Some are blockades of main entrances, rather than full-scale occupations. And most of the students leave the protest sites to attend class.

Some organisers describe themselves as "radical" or "progressive", but most protesters are liberals and moderates. Some belong to college fraternities or young Republican clubs.

The organisers say it is easier to organise classmates around "a clear-cut moral issue" like apartheid than around U.S. policy in Central America, or Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) recruiting on campus.

It is too soon to tell whether many universities will bow to the pressure, or whether the protests will continue next autumn.

But of the planned rally at Columbia, Tanquil Jones said: "It's not our intention to harass people on graduation. We just want the trustees to know we'll be back in September."

## LETTERS

### Some names corrected

To the Editor

Referring to the article under the headline "Hamzeh opens medical conference", published in the Jordan Times (Saturday, April 27) I would like to make the following remarks: There is NO "Jordanian Neurologists Society" in this country. The proper name is "The Jordanian Neurosciences Society". This Society includes all specialities dealing with the nervous system.

Also, I am not aware of a "higher academic college for neurology" to be established, but the aim is an academic centre for the management of neurological diseases (medical and surgical) and for enhancing research possibilities in all concerned fields.

Salah Salah,  
Neurosurgeon  
Amman.

مركز أبحاث الأعصاب



## Hussein greets NAAA convention

## King: Jordan-PLO accord furnishes unprecedented opportunity for resolving the Middle East conflict

His Majesty King Hussein, addressing the annual convention of the National Association of Arab Americans (NAAA) in Washington Saturday, reaffirmed that Jordan will never represent or speak on behalf of the Palestinian people and reiterated support for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people living in the Israeli-occupied territories as well as outside. Following is the full text of the via-satellite King's message:

Honourable members of the National Association of Arab Americans, distinguished guests:

It is a pleasure for me to address you today, through the miracle of modern technology, on the occasion of your 13th annual convention.

We in Jordan have watched with growing appreciation the emergence of "N Triple A" as a political force in the United States. We have noted the increasing effectiveness of your association in promoting the Arab position on peace and justice. You are "making a difference" because you are an integral and active part of your great society, but you also remain faithful to your noble Arab heritage.

I thank you for having acted upon my suggestion, made to you at your convention two years ago through my brother, Crown Prince Hassan, that you encourage members of the United States Congress to visit Jordan to acquaint themselves at first hand with the facts and realities of the situation here. There have been such visitors and we have all benefited from the increased interaction.

The movement towards peace in the Middle East has never been at a more critical crossroads than it is today, and your efforts to contribute to a peaceful settlement have consequently never been more needed.

For the first time since Israel invaded and captured the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, Gaza and the Golan Heights, eighteen years ago, there exists an unprecedented opportunity for the parties involved to re-activate the peace process based on the return of territory in exchange for peace.

This opportunity should not be

missed. It is an opportunity that I know will never come again, if we fail now.

In February, we in Jordan, with our Palestinian brethren structured an initiative that represents an important breakthrough in the Arab search for peace. It is an initiative that holds enormous promise if it is received with the trust and goodwill which it has been formulated and offered.

I refer to the Jordanian-Palestinian accord concluded in February between the government of Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people recognised by the majority of nations.

This accord represents an historic and unprecedented opportunity to resolve the Middle East conflict peacefully through negotiations based upon the principles embodied in United Nations Security Council resolutions.

For the first time we in Jordan, with our Palestinian brethren, have structured an initiative representing the pursuit of their goals of self-determination through peaceful means.

They have also agreed to the principle that a peace settlement should be based on the return of the captured territories of 1967 in exchange for recognition of Israel's right to exist within secure and recognised borders, as called for by United Nations Resolutions 242 and 338. The PLO has also ascertained that the right of Palestinian self-determination will be exercised within the context of a confederated state of Palestine and Jordan.

The circumstances which have created this opportunity for negotiation will not last indefinitely. For the PLO to have taken this



step, was an act of great courage.

If the PLO continues to be denied a part in the peace process, and the creeping annexation of the West Bank continues, how long will it be before the Palestinians and Arabs conclude that peace in our time is unattainable and struggle the only alternative?

In Israel, too, circumstances will not remain the same indefinitely. Despite some positive and encouraging signs among responsible elements, there are those who insist that not a single inch of the West Bank, Gaza, or the Golan should be returned. These include members of the Israeli cabinet who could assume power before long.

We do not believe that it is possible for Jordan and the PLO, on their own to reach a settlement with Israel. Let me explain.

The Jordan-PLO accord accepts the U.N. Security Council resolutions which include, among other things, the principle of the "inadmissibility or the acquisition of territory by war" derived from the United Nations Charter. These resolutions make clear that the territories captured in 1967 should be returned for Arab recognition of Israel's right to live within secure and recognised borders.

President Reagan's own initiative of Sept. 1, 1982 recommends essentially this same solution. The governing principle and negotiating formula must be: total peace for total withdrawal. All parties must be prepared to negotiate a comprehensive settlement on this basis.

It is essential for the United States, the co-sponsor of Resolution 242 which we jointly interpreted then and the author of President Reagan's initiative, to participate actively in formulating a just and comprehensive peace to insure that the principles of both are fully honoured.

I believe Jordan can be proud of its continuing efforts over the past 18 years to settle the Arab-Israeli dispute peacefully. Despite frustration, isolation and set-backs, Jordan has not wavered in its purpose.

Let me review what Jordan has done in the last two years to advance the cause of peace.

In 1982, in the wake of the tragic invasion of Lebanon, we welcomed President Reagan's courageous initiative, despite the fact that Israel flatly rejected that initiative within 24 hours.

Two weeks later, the Arab League held its summit conference in

Fez, Morocco.

Our serious efforts there were rewarded when the summit agreed on a unanimous declaration which, in its call for the United Nations Security Council to guarantee the right of all states in the region to live in peace, was an implicit Arab recognition of Israel.

Jordan continued to work to restore unity and cohesion to the Arab World. We restored diplomatic relations with Egypt.

In November, 1984, we risked the wrath of some in welcoming the Palestine National Council to meet in Amman. This meeting allowed the Palestinians to persevere in their cause.

Our efforts were rewarded when Jordan and the PLO signed the Feb. 11 agreement, which I have already described.

The Fez resolutions and the Jordan-PLO accord are the expression of the Arab commitment to live in peace with the people and the state of Israel—but only if Israel makes a similar commitment to live peacefully and on equal terms with her Arab neighbours, and particularly with a Palestinian people granted the right of self-determination.

To those in the West who seek Arab recognition of Israel's existence, we say this Arab commitment offers mutual recognition of Israeli and Palestinian national rights. To those in the West who seek security for Israel, we say this Arab commitment would guarantee the security of Israel and the Jordan-Palestine confederation—as well as all states in the area and parties to the conflict, within the context of a final comprehensive peace based on justice for all.

Finally, I would like to clear up two points about our policies which I believe are not fully understood in the United States.

First, the people who live in East Jerusalem, the West Bank and Gaza are Palestinians, and it is their legitimate right, along with their brothers in the diaspora, to make the decisions that will determine their own future. It is the consensus among Palestinians that the PLO is their legitimate representative in any negotiations determining their future. We are their partners according to their choice. We will never take away their right to represent themselves.

The second point I want to clarify is the concept of starting peace negotiations under the auspices of an international conference.

We believe that the Middle East crisis has global significance that it cannot be settled in isolation. The area has often been said to be the powderkeg that could set off World War Three. It is surely a legitimate interest of other relevant parties to participate in negotiations designed to insure such a catastrophe never occurs. That is why our joint agreement suggests that peace negotiations should be conducted under international auspices.

Moreover, U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338 are the foundations of our efforts for peace recognised as such in every peace initiative today.

We believe that the achievement of a just and durable peace has the best chance if the negotiation process is conducted in a context where every power with a legitimate interest in the region, particularly the five permanent members of the Security Council, have an incentive to facilitate a settlement, not to block one. We feel that such participation will also add credibility to the international guarantees that will be required to implement whatever solution is reached.

In conclusion, I want to emphasise my belief that Jordan and the PLO, having laboured long and hard on their Feb. 11 agreement, have made a significant move in the peace process. We cannot continue alone. We hope the United States will assume her special responsibilities as a superpower to support our efforts. We are counting on the "N Triple A" to do all it can to encourage that support. If peace is achieved, you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you made a difference.

Thank you.

## Randa Habibi

## I still wear a seatbelt

SO, WE don't have to use our safety belts any more when driving inside cities — the Ministry of Interior decided so.

The ministry realised that the use of security belts inside cities "causes inconvenience to the citizen." Also, with the available speed limits, the ministry does not see the usefulness of the belt.

That is why every time I am behind the wheel, the person sitting beside me feels obliged to tell me that "Randa, why do you fasten your seat belt ... it is not obligatory any more you know?"

You see, I personally continue to use my seatbelt. You can call me whatever you want, but I am simply a person who takes time before leaving a habit.

We have taken to the habit of fastening seatbelts, you have to agree with me. Perhaps not easily, but we took it any way.

We witnessed, not too long ago, informative campaigns about the usefulness and the necessity of seatbelts from the same ministry. We were told at the beginning — softly and nicely — that we must use them for our own interest. Then, for those who did not want to understand, the ministry used the tough way: tickets and traps behind curves where drivers are caught by hiding policemen.

In come back to the recent ministry decision of people not having to use security belts inside cities. It is all right with me, but I would like someone to convince me now the same way I was convinced with the old regulations.

The ministry must launch new campaigns to tell us exactly the contrary of what it always said before. It must also give us explanations for this sudden change of opinion. It could tell us for example that all past measures were only a game to amuse us ... This is just a suggestion; I am sure the ministry can find a better one.

Then, I would also suggest that tickets — those hundreds of tickets paid by drivers without belts should be reimbursed. Because, otherwise, I personally refuse to pay.

## UNRWA marked 35th anniversary on May 1

THE UNITED Nations agency responsible for looking after the Palestine refugees marked its 35th anniversary on Wednesday, May 1. The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), came into being on May 1, 1950 after the U.N. General Assembly decided that the world body should act to prevent starvation and distress among Palestinians who had lost home and livelihood in the 1948 war that led to the creation of Israel.

Started as a temporary agency pending a settlement of the Palestine question, UNRWA still is temporary because the settlement has not yet been achieved. Its present three-year mandate from the General Assembly runs to June 30, 1987.

When UNRWA started work in 1950, it had 960,000 refugees on its books, a staff of 5,840 and a budget of \$10.8 million. Today as a result of natural increase there are about 2,100,000 registered refugees. The agency has a staff of 17,000 and an approved budget for 1985 of \$165 million.

The 1950 General Assembly expected the refugees to be re-established by means of works projects which would lead to the removal of the Palestinians from the relief rolls. However, host governments and the refugees resisted any move to alter the Palestinians' status before a final settlement was reached, and the works projects gave way during the fifties to an increasingly important programme of education and training.

There were 42,000 children of school age among the Palestine refugees in 1950. For many of them there were no school buildings, no furniture and no books. They sat on the ground and their teachers used sticks to draw diagrams in the sand, because there were no blackboards either.

By 1959 when Dr. John Davis of the United States became director of UNRWA, there were 126,000 school-children and the first two vocational training centres had opened.

## World Refugee Year

Dr. Davis, a former U.S. assistant secretary of agriculture, now lives in Washington. He recalls: "My tenure encompassed the World Refugee Year, which presented the opportunity for UNRWA to raise in excess of \$7.5 million and use it to expand the two small vocational training centres that UNRWA had started and to build, equip and organise programmes at eight new locations. The training given at these UNRWA centres has enabled graduating students to get employment readily and, hopefully, to remain employed and self-supporting throughout their lives."

UNRWA's centres have now produced some 43,000 trained tradesmen and teachers, and more than 700,000 children have passed through UNRWA schools to take their places in the developing economy of the Middle East.

The political settlement envisaged by the General Assembly in 1950 is still not in sight, but UNRWA's ability to continue its education, health and relief services is in doubt because of uncertainty about its income.

Although the budget for normal operations this year would require \$205 million, cash income is expected to amount only to some \$138 million in voluntary contributions from governments and organisations. UNRWA has trimmed \$40 million from its running costs by internal economies, but it urgently needs another \$27 million if services to the refugees are not to be reduced.

UNRWA, under the present Commissioner-General, Ambassador Olof Rydbeck of Sweden, is directing an intensive campaign aimed at raising this sum. "We may be on the brink of financial collapse," Mr. Rydbeck said recently at his Vienna headquarters. "If there is no major increase in pledges by mid-May, I will ask the UNRWA Advisory Commission to hold an emergency session and provide guidance as to what the next step should be."

Ten governments are represented on the Advisory Commission: Belgium, Egypt, France, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Meanwhile UNRWA's embattled staff continue to run emergency services and to cope with refugee unrest while maintaining education, health and welfare programmes in Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Dr. Davis, who became the first official to hold the title of UNRWA Commissioner-General in March 1962, believes that progress towards peace in the Middle East "is possible, provided that solving the Palestine problem is placed at the top of the peace agenda, and that all parties concerned are involved in a solution of the problem, including of course the Palestinian Arabs."

"If and when real progress towards enduring peace is made in the Middle East, I can foresee a very useful role for the competent local staff that now comprises the heart of UNRWA's personnel. Whether or not they would still carry the UNRWA banner, they are competent; likely more so than would be any new body of staff that might be recruited. This new role for UNRWA staff would be in economic development." — UNRWA press release.

## 'Land, food and people' reveals bewildering facts

By Graeme Thomas

WITHIN 15 years, more than one billion people could be living in countries unable to grow enough food to feed them.

And almost half of them will be Africans, in countries least equipped to modernise agriculture or pay for imported food.

These are two of the challenging conclusions of a study, produced under the aegis of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), into the capacity of land in 117 developing countries to support future population growth from their own agricultural resources.

Reviewing the study's findings, FAO Director General Edouard Saouma remarked in its foreword: "By the year 2000, a world population of more than six billion will require an agricultural output some 50 to 60 per cent greater than in 1980. One of most disturbing features of this population growth is that it will be fastest in areas where land resources are least adequate to meet food needs."

Mr. Saouma was commenting on the release of "Land, Food and People", a 100-page FAO publication designed to bring the study's technical findings to a wider audience.

The land/population study on which "Land, Food and People" is based was carried out by FAO in collaboration with the U.N. Fund for Population Activities and the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis. By comparing soil and climate data from 117 developing countries with the growth requirements for 15 major food crops, researchers set out to answer scientifically the question: How many people can the developing world's farmland feed?

"Land, Food and People" shows that, overall, the 117 developing countries now cultivate less than a third of their total arable land. Their farming methods hover between the "intermediate level" (i.e. some use of draught animals, fertilisers, pesticides and improved seed on half the land) and "low level" (meaning subsistence agriculture using hand tools and no inputs).

Between 1975 and the end of the century, population in the 117 countries is expected to rise from 1.9 billion to almost 3.6 billion. Assuming that farming methods do not improve, "Land, Food and People" says, even if all the available land was used exclusively to grow food or to support livestock, it would support 1.6 times the expected population.

"When one third (of the land) is deducted for non-food crops," the FAO publication says, "only seven per cent more than the expected year 2000 population could be supported — and the population is expected to grow by another 43 per cent by the year 2025."

"Land, Food and People" identifies 64 "critical" developing countries which would be unable to feed their populations, expected to top 1.054 billion by the end of the century. Thirty-eight of the countries would, on present projections, be forced to import more than half their food supply.

The most affected region is Africa, where 29 countries with a total population of 466 million would face chronic food shortages.

"Africa's prospects of feeding its future populations seem most clouded," says "Land, Food and People." "By the end of the century they would be capable of feeding only 210 million people from their own lands."

"Most of them are facing very rapid population growth, while few are seeing industry develop as fast as other regions. The capacity of many to finance the importation of their potential food deficits is not secure."

The African countries on the "critical" list are: Cape Verde, Western Sahara, Mauritius, Rwanda, Lesotho, Mauritania, Kenya, Niger, Namibia, Algeria, Burundi, Somalia, Comoros, Ethiopia, Uganda, Nigeria, Zimbabwe, Tunisia, Botswana, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Benin, Morocco, Senegal, Upper Volta, Malawi, Togo, Reunion and Mali.

The list of "critical" countries also includes:

— 15 in southwest Asia, i.e. the Middle East and Near East (195 million people): Lebanon, Israel, Kuwait, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Iran, Jordan, Iraq, Syria, Democratic Yemen, Yemen Arab Republic and Afghanistan.

— Six in Southeast Asia (with a total population of 341 million): Singapore, Viet Nam, Sri Lanka, Philippines, Bangladesh and Bhutan.

— 14 in Central America (52 million people): Netherlands Antilles, Barbados, Martinique, Guadeloupe, Windward Islands, Puerto Rico, Bahamas, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Guatemala, Haiti and El Salvador.

"Land, Food and People" says, however: "Many of the 64 critical countries would be able to feed their expected populations from their own lands if they could raise the level of farming or slow down their rates of population growth."

"Twenty-eight countries and territories would cease to be critical if they could apply intermediate inputs. A further 17

would cease to be critical if they could apply high inputs (i.e. Western European farming levels)."

Higher food production, the FAO publication says, would require for not only increasing use of modern inputs, better cropping patterns and conservation measures, but also institutional changes, improved equity in agrarian relations, land distribution and population participation in development.

But 19 of the 64 critical developing countries or territories — representing a population in 2000 of 104 million people — would be short of food even if they adopted "high level" farming methods.

They are Western Sahara, Mauritius, Cape Verde, Rwanda, Netherlands Antilles, Barbados, Singapore, Kuwait, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Israel, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Jordan, Lebanon, Oman, Democratic Yemen, Yemen Arab Republic and Afghanistan.

"These countries must look to secure sources of foreign exchange and slower population growth — as well as agricultural development — to balance food needs and food supply," the FAO publication says.

Some of them — especially those in the Middle East — already have substantial export earnings and should be able to afford continuing food imports.

But others, especially those in sub-Saharan Africa, will have great difficulty bridging the food gap.

To overcome the threatened food shortages, the study stresses two points: the need for more rapid agricultural development and measures to slow down population growth in the "critical" countries.

"In reducing the potential food requirements, every year of action

or inaction counts," the book says. "All critical countries could benefit from reduced population growth rates. In all cases, the increase in agricultural effort required to meet food needs would be less strenuous, or the additional imports required would be lower."

But to increase the level of agricultural inputs — or finance food imports — developing countries would also need greater access to technology and to stable sources of foreign exchange, says "Land, Food and People."

"Increased aid may be required

## When male presenters were 'verboden' on TV

By Helmut Nagelschmitz

BERLIN (Dad) — This is a golden jubilee year for television. Fifty years ago, on March 22, 1935, the first regular TV programme in the world was transmitted in Berlin. Ursula Paatzsch, the world's first TV announcer, vividly remembers the occasion.

"The reason why I was given the job," she says, "may seem surprising. Men looked like spectres on the screen with their beards. So they were verboten. The programme presenter had to be a woman."

The technological development that was the precursor of television dates back over a century. German inventor Paul Nipkow was granted the first TV patent for his Nipkow disc in 1884. It used the disc, a selenium cell and a lightbulb for reproduction.

His principle of mechanical

shooting and reproduction of pictures was improved by constant developments over the years and by 1906 the first electronic reproduction method, the Braun tube, or cathode ray tube, was devised.

Fully electronic TV emerged in the early 1930s. After several years of trials the Reich Radio Corporation in Berlin began regular transmissions — an hour and a half three times a week — in March 1935.

Transmissions were limited to Berlin and could only be seen by a handful of people, there being next to no TV sets in use. Yet later that year the first live transmissions were broadcast, using a fully electronic camera.

Developments were brought to a halt by the war. TV didn't really come into its own until after the World War II, and it was not until 20 years after the war, in 1967, that colour TV was launched in the Federal Republic of Germany.

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De Angelis awarded victory

## Prost disqualified from first place in San Marino race

IMOLA, Italy (R) — Alain Prost of France was disqualified from first place in the San Marino Grand Prix motor race Sunday after his McLaren car was found afterwards to be under weight.

Victory was awarded to Italian Elio de Angelis, who had finished second in a Lotus.

Subsequent drivers moved up one place, with Thierry Boutsen of Belgium second in an Arrows, Patrick Tambay of France third in a Renault, Niki Lauda of Austria fourth in a McLaren and Nigel Mansell of Britain fifth in a Williams.

Prost, in a McLaren, had looked set to settle for a third place finish behind the Lotus of Brazilian Ayrton Senna and the Ferrari of hard-charging Swede Stefan Johansson with only three of the 60 laps remaining.

But Senna, who had led throughout and seemed certain to repeat his success in Portugal of two weeks ago suddenly slowed and appeared to have run out of fuel.

Johansson, making only his second appearance in the Ferrari on the team's home track, shot ahead but he too ground to a halt moment later. A petrol shortage was again suspected.

Their withdrawals enabled Prost, winner of seven races last season, to coast home first — and he too stopped on the circuit after taking the flag.

Italian Elio de Angelis, the only driver on the same lap as Prost, finished second in his Lotus.

Belgian Thierry Boutsen came an unexpected third in his Arrows, followed by the Renault of Frenchman Patrick Tambay.

Reigning World Champion Niki Lauda of Austria was fifth for McLaren, gaining his first points of the season, and Britain's Nigel Mansell battled home sixth in a Williams.

## Iraq defeats Qatar, move to next World Cup stage

CALCUTTA (R) — Iraq beat Qatar 2-1 (halftime 1-1) to win the World Cup Asian Sub Group 1B section Sunday.

Scorers for Iraq were Ahmed Almatam and Karim Alawi while Mansoor Mufthah Bakheer scored Qatar's goal. Jordan was the third member of the group.

Final standings	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts.
Iraq	4	3	0	1	7	6	6
Qatar	4	2	0	2	6	3	4
Jordan	4	1	0	3	3	7	2

## Maleeva ousted in semifinals

HOUSTON (R) — Unseeded Elise Burgin of the United States upset second-seeded Manuela Maleeva of Bulgaria 6-4, 7-6 (8-6) Saturday in the semifinals of a \$150,000 tennis tournament.

She will face top-seeded American Martina Navratilova in the finals.

Navratilova eliminated third-seeded Helena Sukova of Czechoslovakia 6-3, 6-0.

## Kriek upsets Smid, faces Arias in final

LAS VEGAS (R) — Unseeded Johan Kriek of the United States upset sixth-seed Tomas Smid of Czechoslovakia Saturday night in the semifinals of a \$312,000 tennis tournament and will face American Jimmy Arias in the finals.

Kriek caught fire midway through his match and beat Smid, seeded sixth, 6-4, 6-3.

Arias reached the finals only after struggling past the lightly regarded Ken Flach of the United States 7-6 (10-8), 7-5.

The winner in the best 3-of-5 set in the final match will earn \$80,000. The loser gets \$40,000.

Smid held a 4-3 lead, but then Kriek won eight straight games. Kriek broke Smid twice in the first set to win it 6-4 and then jumped to a commanding 5-0 lead in the second set and coasted in from there.

Kriek, rated number 17 in the world stayed back most of the match and used foot speed to get position on his returns. Kriek beat Smid running back and forth all match.

"I tried to hit really deep shots and run him around a bit," said Kriek, a native of South Africa, who now holds American citizenship.

Arias, who was extended to three sets, including four tie-breakers in his previous three matches this week, had to storm back again against Flach.

Arias, rated number 30 in the world, led 5-0 in the first set tie-breaker. But he double-faulted twice, and suddenly, Flach led 8-7 and had set point opportunity. But he bit into the net to tie it 8-8 and then Arias scored on passing and cross court shots to win 10-8.

Arias took a 3-0 lead in the second set but again Flach rallied to tie 5-5. But as he had done all week Arias finished strong, winning the final two games.

Arias' serve was the key in his victory.

The 20-year-old Arias appeared at a post-match news conference with his right shoulder packed in ice.

"I'm not concerned about my shoulder, I'm more concerned about my stamina. I have a virus and I'm having a little trouble breathing."

## Time running out for challenger Montero

GRENOBLE, France (R) — Antoine Montero steps through the ropes to fight for Argentine Santos Laciari's world flyweight crown Monday knowing time is against him.

The 28-year-old Frenchman, beaten by Mexican holder Gabriel Bernal in his bid for the World Boxing Council (WBC) title last June, is more than aware that another defeat could spell the end of his world title ambitions.

"I cannot afford to miss another chance," said the Madrid-born challenger as he concluded his preparation.

Montero, who meets the tiny Argentine for the World Boxing Association (WBA) crown, stacked all on dispossessing Bernal. He relinquished his European title and fought ferociously for three rounds before being stopped in the 11th and suffering a broken jaw.

The gallant Frenchman will be roared on by 10,000 compatriots during the fight, which was originally scheduled for March 6 but

postponed because Laciari injured his right wrist in training.

Bui Laciari promises to have too much experience and power for Montero and should deny the Frenchman yet again.

The 26-year-old champion has been training hard since arriving here two weeks ago and has refused suggestions that he is growing weary of boxing after a three-year reign as holder.

"I still want to fight and I will prove it tomorrow," he said.

Laciari said he had studied videotapes of Montero's fights before leaving Argentina and predicted: "It should be a great fight. He likes to take the initiative — and so do I."

Laciari, who is based in Cordoba, last defended his title in December when he outclassed Hilario Zepaia of Panama in Buenos Aires. He became WBA champion in March 1981 when he took on holder Pete Mathubela in his south African stronghold of Soweto and knocked him out in the seventh round.

## Zaragoza takes WBC crown

ORANJESTAD, Aruba (R) — Daniel Zaragoza of Mexico Saturday night took the vacant World Boxing Council (WBC) bantamweight title after Freddie Jackson of the United States was disqualified for butting.

Jackson, who had looked a likely winner for most of the fight, was led sobbing from the ring after

Under WBC rules, Zaragoza must now fight the next available contender for the WBC title within 90 days. Boxing officials and promoters Saturday night were however uncertain who the next challenger would be.

## Yugoslav climber falls to death after conquering peak

KATHMANDU (R) — A Yugoslav climber fell to his death hours after conquering one of the world's highest peaks by a route never used before, Nepal's tourism ministry said Sunday.

It said Borut Bergant, 30, a primary school teacher from Trzin, lost his footing on April 22 and fell to his death as he and Tomislav Cesen, also from Yugoslavia, were making their descending 8,505 metre (27,904 feet) Yalung Kang.

Bergant's death was the first in the Nepalese Himalayas this year. He was married with two daughters.

The two men scaled the peak by the north face, taking 10 hours for the final ascent, the ministry said. They stayed at the top for half an hour in fine weather, taking photographs and planting the flags of Nepal and Yugoslavia, it added.

Members of the team the two men belonged to could not find Bergant's body and abandoned plans to send others to the summit after his death.

## Spend a Buck coasts to Kentucky Derby triumph

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky (R) — Spend a Buck jumped to an early lead, held it for the entire race and coasted across the finish line to win the 111th Kentucky Derby by five lengths at Churchill Downs racetrack Saturday.

The running time was two minutes and one-fifth seconds, just three-fifths of a second off the track record set by Secretariat in 1973.

Stephan's Odyssey closed strongly from far back for second place. The favourite, Chief's Crown, was a neck behind in third.

Spend a Buck broke alertly and quickly opened a three-length lead going into the first turn.

Winning jockey Angel Cordero Jr. did not attempt to slow down the pace, sizzling the first six furlongs in 1 minute, 9 and 3/5 seconds.

Chief's Crown, who went off as the 6-5 favourite, gamely tried to make a race of it as he tracked Spend a Buck through the first eight furlongs.

But with one furlong to go, Chief's Crown was an obviously tiring horse. He surrendered second place to the fast-closing Stephan's Odyssey, with just a few

yards before the finish.

The expected duel between Eternal Prince and Spend a Buck did not develop, after Eternal Prince broke poorly and was boxed in behind a wall of horses going into the first turn. Then Cordero gave Spend a Buck the lead and he controlled the race from start to finish.

It was the third fastest running of the Derby.

Spend a Buck earned \$408,800 for his owner, Dennis Diaz, who had purchased him as a yearling for \$12,500.

Spend a Buck paid \$10.20 to win as the second choice of the crowd.

His trainer, Cam Gambolati, said: "He has matured greatly in the last three races and I don't know yet how great he is."

Spend a Buck was not highly regarded when 1985 began, he has now run off three consecutive wire-to-wire victories that have left his opposition far behind.

"He could have run two miles today," Cordero said.

Richard Migliore, Eternal Prince's jockey, said the horse was upset by the yelling and screaming of the crowd and cocked his head

to the side just before the gate opened.

"I did the best I could to keep him alert, but he was too interested in the crowd to get a clean break from the gate," Migliore said.

Gambolati said Spend a Buck had improved markedly after undergoing knee surgery last November. At that time, bone chips were removed from the knee.

Gambolati added that he was "shocked" when his horse opened such an easy early lead.

"I really figured he couldn't make the lead. That other horse (Eternal Prince) trainer kept saying all week he was going to make the lead."

"When we went out to that long lead and Chief's Crown was behind me, I said Chief's Crown has to come to get me. I wasn't concerned about the fast fractions because I had Cordero on him," Gambolati said.

Chief's Crown never made a dent in Spend a Buck's long lead. "I didn't want to go after Spend a Buck too soon," said Donald Macbeth, rider of Chief's Crown. "That was not the plan."

## Mecir claims W. German Open

HAMBURG, West Germany (R) — Miloslav Mecir of Czechoslovakia produced a dazzling display of tennis to beat Sweden's Henrik Sundstrom 6-4, 6-1, 6-4 and claim the West German Open title Sunday.

The devastating Mecir has claimed three victories in as many days against Swedish players on their favoured slow clay court surface and his astonishing performances this week mark him out as one of the most exciting players on the circuit.

The 20-year-old Czechoslovak completely outclassed Joakim Nyström and top seed Mats Wilander in the quarter and semifinals respectively, and for most of Sunday's game he was in total control.

After a shaky start in which he made a series of unforced errors, ninth-seed Mecir trailed 4-2 before

finding his rhythm.

But then he hit his thrilling best, taking 14 of the next 15 games to lead 4-0 in the final set, leaving Sundstrom looking bewildered and demoralised.

The Swede took some risks and forced his way back to 4-4 as Mecir seemed to suffer a loss of concentration but the Czechoslovak produced some breath-taking shots in the last two games to finish the match in one hour 42 minutes.

"I am very happy because I have beaten a few good clay court players," Mecir said afterwards. "I was a bit scared in the third set, but not too much. The first set was the most important. When I came back to 4-4 I felt it was going my way."

Henrik has more speed than Mats and I didn't expect such

strong shots at the beginning."

Before Sunday, Mecir had dropped just 18 games in his five matches and no-one had managed to take more than three games off him in a set. "He's playing very well at the moment," Sundstrom said. "If you don't play your best shot you have no chance."

At one stage in the second set the Swede resorted to a succession of slow, lofted balls in an unsuccessful effort to break Mecir's rhythm. But the Czechoslovak outfoxed Sundstrom with a combination of angled winners and superbly executed drop shots.

Mecir, now ranked 27 in the world, first gave notice of his huge potential in Philadelphia last January where he beat Jimmy Connors to reach the final before losing to John McEnroe.

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## Soviets accuse Bonn of 'raising tension in Europe'

MOSCOW (Agencies) — The Official News Agency TASS has accused West Germany of "revising the results of the World War II and working up tensions in Central Europe" since joining NATO 30 years ago.

The statement, made in a TASS commentary on Sunday's 30th anniversary of West German entry into NATO, said this had been Bonn's policy for the last three decades except in the 1970s.

The commentary reflected Soviet dislike of the centre-right coalition now in power in Bonn and its preference for the centre-left Social Democrats under Chancellor Willy Brandt and Helmut Schmidt.

TASS presented West German membership of NATO as a step taken by the Soviets' Western World War II allies to rekindle German militarism.

West Germany's entry into NATO 30 years ago was "the final and crushing blow to the decision of the powers of the anti-Hitler coalition which provided for the creation of guarantees that the threat of war would never emanate from German soil in the future," TASS said.

West Germany quickly became "one of the strongest capitalist countries in military terms," TASS said, claiming that every major West German industrial enterprise makes some military-related products.

"In the past 30 years West German authorities, except in the 1970s, pursued a policy aimed at revising the results of the Second World War and working up tensions in Central Europe," TASS said.

"Such a course is steered in parallel with peace-endangering actions taken by leading circles of NATO, the U.S. administration, and first of all, the Federal Republic of Germany."

It claimed this arms build-up would be exacerbated by what it said was West German agreement to participate in U.S. plans for a space-based missile defence.

"West Germany's arms build-up in its turn encourages the adherents of revenge and aggression to step up their dangerous activities," TASS continued.

"All this is a natural outcome of the NATO policy aimed at reviving militarism in the FRG (Federal Republic of Germany)."

TASS said the seven-nation summit which ended in Bonn Saturday had proved ineffective and helpless in the face of the West's economic problems.

"Nobody really expected the Bonn meeting to provide a fundamental solution to the acute commercial, economic and monetary-financial problems of the capitalist world," TASS said in a commentary.

"But few people would predict that the meeting could prove so ineffective and helpless on these issues... there is every indication

that the most acute trade and economic difficulties tearing the 'club of seven' apart will only sharpen, thus marring political relations between them."

TASS said U.S. President Reagan had tried to give the summit a political tone "but the United States failed to make any visible political gains."

Mr. Reagan was dealt a setback at the conclusion of the economic summit when France prevented the leaders of seven industrial nations from setting a date for new trade talks.

Mr. Reagan was described by Treasury Secretary James Baker as disappointed with the outcome on the trade issue, but "genuinely pleased" overall with the allies' 11th annual summit.

"We all got what we wanted," Mr. Reagan said as he walked with other leaders to hear West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl read the final communiqué in the Bundestag, the federal parliament.

The statement said summit members believe trade talks "should begin as soon as possible. Most of us think that this should be in 1986."

Despite this disagreement, the seven nations pledged to work toward world economic recovery and to resist pressure to protect their own markets from outside competition.

Mr. Reagan's biggest victory was lining up Britain, Canada, France, Italy, Japan and West Germany behind his strategy for arms talks with the Soviet Union.



LOVE BOAT: The gondolier bows as the gondola carrying Prince Charles and Princess Diana Venice Sunday, the last leg of the royal couple's visit to Italy (AP wirephoto)

## Sokolov calls 'Star Wars' a ruse

LONDON (R) — Soviet Defence Minister Sergei Sokolov has accused the United States of using its "Star Wars" anti-missile programme as a ruse behind which it could secretly develop space-based offensive weapons.

"The so-called 'Strategic Defence Initiative' of President Reagan is called 'defensive' only for cover-up purposes," he said in an interview with the official Soviet News Agency TASS.

"But actually, it is aimed at the development of a new class of weapons — strike space systems," Marshal Sokolov said.

Marshal Sokolov also denied that the Soviet Union was violating its self-imposed moratorium on the deployment of intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

Washington's arms policy, he charged, was based on the hope of making a nuclear surprise attack on the Soviet Union while remaining immune to Soviet reprisals.

The interview, a detailed discussion of the Kremlin's difference with Washington over arms control and the nuclear balance, was distributed in translation by the English-language service of TASS and reported by Radio Moscow's World Service.

Marshal Sokolov said an approximate balance existed between the Soviet Union and the West in both strategic and intermediate-range nuclear weapons, but added that the facts were being twisted by Washington "to justify its unprecedented military programmes and arms build-up."

In strategic arms, he said, "the USSR has a bit more delivery vehicles while the USA has an edge in the number of warheads. But in general there exists the approximate equality."

In intermediate-range nuclear forces, he said, "NATO countries have the edge both in delivery vehicles — missiles and planes — and in the number of warheads lifted by these vehicles in one launching."

Washington, he said, distorted the tallies by leaving out British and French missiles and America's medium-range and carrier-based warplanes.

On the SS-20 moratorium, announced on April 7 by new Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev, Marshal Sokolov said: "The United States... rejected the Soviet initiative out of hand, thus calling into question the sincerity of its statements concerning readiness to reach agreement con-

cerning nuclear arms reduction." "Now," he continued, "Washington officials are making irresponsible pronouncements to the effect that the 'moratorium'... is not being observed. Let me put it straight: This is deliberate and malicious disinformation."

"The USSR sticks by its words. It is not and will not be adding a single missile or single plane to its intermediate-range forces in the European part of the country for the duration of the moratorium."

Attacking the "Star Wars" plans again, Sokolov said: "What are they in Washington really up to? They seek to create an anti-missile shield over the United States, to simultaneously deploy strategic first-strike offensive armaments, new strategic space-based forces intended to hot targets on earth, in the sea, in the atmosphere and in outer space."

"It is not difficult to see that if such plans of the United States are materialised, then Washington's strategists may have the temptation, under the cover of the space anti-missile shield, to risk the use of nuclear and space weapons for dealing a strike on the Soviet Union and its allies, counting to go off with impunity."

## S. Africa seals off black township

PORT ELIZABETH, South Africa (R) — Police and troops sealed off a black township in South Africa's riot-torn eastern Cape province Sunday and the government said it was done to normalise living conditions.

State police helped by railway police and the defence force cordoned off Kwanobuhle township, near Uitenhage, Deputy Defence Minister Adriaan Vlok said in a statement.

"The action was taken pursuant to numerous requests from law-abiding citizens of Kwanobuhle that effective steps be taken to normalise living conditions," said Mr. Vlok, who is also deputy law and order minister.

The operation was of limited size, he said.

More than 150 blacks have died in widespread rioting this year, focused on the eastern Cape. Police shot dead 20 people in clashes at another black township near Uitenhage in March.

Last year, 7,000 troops and police sealed off riot-hit black townships south of Johannesburg in an unprecedented show of force to deter unrest.

On Saturday riot police in Namibia (South West Africa) fired teargas to disperse about 300 supporters of SWAPO commemorating the seventh anniversary of a raid by South African troops on a guerrilla base in Angola, police and eyewitnesses said.

Namibian Security police chief Col. Sarel Strydom told Reuters by telephone from the Namibian capital, Windhoek, that the crowd was taking part in an illegal gathering.

A magistrate this week banned all gatherings in Windhoek over the weekend because of the anniversary of a May 4, 1978, raid by the South African Defence Force on a SWAPO (South West Africa Peoples Organisation) base at Cassinga, 400 kilometres north of the Namibian border.

## Thais launch operation to flush out Vietnamese

BANGKOK, Thailand (AP) — Thai marines backed by air strikes have launched a major operation to flush out Vietnamese troops who had intruded into Thailand, a senior Thai officer said Sunday.

The Vietnamese had entered Thailand from Kampuchea and were pursuing Kampuchean guerrillas, said the officer, who asked not to be identified.

"We are using everything we have" against the intruders, said the officer. The operation was in Chantaburi province along the southern stretch of the border with Kampuchea.

The officer said Vietnamese troops, pursuing Khmer Rouge guerrillas, had crossed the frontier into Chantaburi province, perched on high terrain about 320 kilometres east of Bangkok.

Vietnam invaded Kampuchea in 1978 and is still battling Kampuchean resistance guerrillas. Vietnamese troops have intruded into

Thailand several times this year in operations against Kampuchean guerrillas based near the Thai border.

The officer said Thai border patrol units first spotted the intruders on April 20, but there had been no major clashes between Thai and Vietnamese until Saturday's operation.

He said he could not provide casualty figures or other details. The English-language Thai Nation Review on Sunday quoted marine corps Commander Vice Adm. Prasert Nolkhamasiri as saying a number of F-5E fighter-bombers were used in the strikes against 800 to 1,200 Vietnamese intruders.

If the size of the latest incursion is verified, it would be the most serious since March, when the Thai army said 3,000 Vietnamese troops crossed the border to encircle a guerrilla camp.

## Jaruzelski refuses highest military rank

WARSAW (R) — Poland's Communist leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski has rejected public calls for his promotion to the highest military rank of marshal.

He told a congress of armed forces veterans: "My present posts can be fulfilled without any additional honours. I ask for your understanding and support for this attitude which I personally consider final."

The official PAP News Agency reported that political organisations around the country were urging Gen. Jaruzelski's elevation to mark 40th anniversary celebrations of the end of World War II in Europe.

Their appeals were addressed to head of state Henryk Jablonski

whom many Poles expect Gen. Jaruzelski to succeed eventually. His statement refusing promotion was read during a television news report of the congress.

Gen. Jaruzelski, 61, became prime minister and then party leader at the height of the labour upheaval in 1981, shortly afterwards ordering the suppression of the Solidarity free trade union under martial law.

Since the crisis, he has reassured the party's dominant position in Poland and consolidated his personal authority. He will preside over the anniversary celebrations which begin in Poland on Monday.

## Punjab peace call marred by killings

NEW DELHI (R) — A call by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi for peace in the troubled northern Indian state of Punjab has been marred by the killing of two policemen by a Sikh extremist in Chandigarh, the state capital.

At a meeting in Delhi of his ruling Congress (I) Party Mr. Gandhi appealed to leaders of the main Sikh political party, Akali Dal, to respond to his good-will gestures.

Home (interior) Minister S.B. Chavan also urged the Akalis to come forward for talks.

A police spokesman told Reuters by telephone that two policemen were killed and one was seriously wounded Saturday in Chandigarh during a raid on the house of a Sikh extremist.

He said the man, who was wanted by police on several charges, was arrested after a three-hour gun battle with police.

Mr. Gandhi's bid for peace in Punjab, where most of India's Sikhs live, received another setback this week when a crisis erupted within the Akali Party, splitting it over a militant challenge to the moderate leadership of Harchand Singh Longowal.

## 300 Peking protesters return to exile

PEKING (R) — A rare public protest by around 300 exiled Peking residents seeking to return to the capital has finally collapsed with most of the demonstrators on their way back to remote Shanxi province Sunday.

The New China News Agency said Peking city leaders had resolved the affair with the exiles. Most of the protesters had gone and the rest would leave soon.

The demonstrators converged on Peking two weeks ago to demand to return to their families after years of exile in the countryside, where they were sent in 1968 during Mao Tse-tung's ultra-left Cultural Revolution.

They ended their display of defiance outside the city's Communist Party headquarters after meeting Mayor Chen Xitong and

Municipal Party Chief Li Qiming who accused them of harming the interests of the people and state.

At the start of the protest authorities took a fairly relaxed attitude. But their stance hardened later. A news blackout was imposed and a heavy police presence appeared.

The New China News Agency said the protesters had set off from Shanxi encouraged by rumours that they could regain residential status. They had started their sit-down strike outside the party offices when they found there was no change of this.

It is impossible to live in a city in China without such official recognition.

Parents and relatives were brought in to persuade the demonstrators to go back and "return

to their duties", the agency said.

An estimated 10 million young people were sent off to the countryside during the Cultural Revolution to "learn from the peasants". Most were ill-adapted to the hard life and the peasants resented them as useless extra mouths to feed.

Many of China's present leaders, including Deng Xiaoping, suffered in similar ways under Mao's radical policies. But though they may sympathise with the plight of the exiles, they have ruled out any mass return to teeming cities which are already strained to bursting point.

The Peking protest was not the first. From 1978 to 1981 exiles staged widespread riots and demonstrations.

## Marcos abolishes death penalty for subversion

MANILA (R) — President Ferdinand Marcos, seeking national reconciliation, Sunday abolished the death penalty and life imprisonment on subversion charges, the official Philippine News Agency (PNA) said.

Mr. Marcos imposed the penalties four years ago when he lifted martial law.

PNA said Mr. Marcos Sunday issued two new decrees reducing penalties for conspiracy to commit subversion or incite rebellion.

It said the president also abolished the loss of citizenship and forfeiture of assets of those convicted on charges of subversion.

The new penalty for conspiracy to commit rebellion is 10 to 12 years in jail and a fine of up to 12,000 pesos (\$600). The previous punishment was life imprisonment or death.

Human rights groups estimate some 1,000 people have been arrested on charges of subversion since martial law was declared in 1972.

The news agency quoted presidential adviser Manuel Lázaro as saying the amendments were a "calibrated response of the president to the needs of the time."

It was not immediately known whether those detained on subversion charges for longer than the maximum penalties laid down in the decrees would be freed.

Opposition Lawyer Raul Gonzalez, president of the National Bar Association, told Reuters: "Marcos must be in a generous mood and decided to act Santa Claus."

Mr. Gonzalez, who had petitioned the supreme court to seek its ruling on the constitutionality

of the decrees imposing the death penalty, said those who had served terms longer than laid down in the new decrees should be freed immediately.

But he said he doubted they would be. The solicitor-general had taken the position that those arrested on presidential order could be freed only by the president even if their release had been ordered by a court, he added.

Human rights groups have vigorously campaigned against presidential detention orders and continued imprisonment of people on subversion charges without trial.

The preamble to the two decrees said: "In the spirit of national reconciliation, the government has deemed it wise to temper the penalties."

## Nicaragua seeks support in face of U.S. boycott

MANAGUA (R) — Nicaragua's left-wing Sandinista government has called on its citizens and on Latin American neighbours to stand by the country after Washington's declaration of a trade embargo against it.

"Those who in this moment of trial listen more to the aggressors' voice than to the clamour of their own fatherland under attack will be abandoning their place in the ranks of national dignity," said Acting President Sergio Ramirez.

Mr. Ramirez's statement, the official response to the U.S. embargo imposed on Wednesday, was read at a ceremony commemorating the refusal of Nicaraguan rebel leader Augusto Cesar Sandino to surrender to U.S. Marines 58 years ago.

"This is more than ever a time of testing for the American continent," Mr. Ramirez said.

He said President Reagan had imposed the embargo not because Nicaragua threatened the security of its neighbours or of the United States but because the country was "an example to other nations of the possibility of justice, independence and change."

Mr. Ramirez, Nicaragua's vice-president, is standing in for President Daniel Ortega, now touring Eastern Bloc nations in search of economic assistance.

Although the entire foreign diplomatic corps was invited to the ceremony, neither the U.S. envoy nor Central American amb-

assadors attended.

Mr. Reagan imposed the trade boycott, and suspended Nicaraguan air and shipping traffic to the United States because of what he described as an urgent security threat posed by the Sandinista government to its neighbours and the United States.

The U.S. move met criticism from Mexico, Colombia and Venezuela — three members of the four-nation Contadora Group which is seeking peace for Central America — and from Ecuador, Bolivia, Argentina, Uruguay and Cuba.

It was also condemned by Spain as failed to draw support from the United States' six partners at the Western economic summit in Bonn.

The embargo was welcomed by the Washington-backed government in El Salvador, which is fighting against leftist guerrillas.

Nicaraguan Ambassador Carlos Tunnerman was recalled Saturday to Managua for consultations in the wake of U.S. economic sanctions against the Central American nation, a spokeswoman said.

Miriam Hooker, press secretary at the Nicaraguan embassy in Washington, said she expected an announcement from Managua within days on steps by the Sandinista government in response to the U.S. trade embargo and other sanctions.

## Basque guerrillas set off bomb in crowded resort

ALICANTE, Spain (R) — A bomb planted by Basque guerrillas exploded Sunday in a crowded Spanish Mediterranean resort but no one was injured, police said.

They said two other bombs went off overnight and three were defused.

Seven explosions have occurred in holiday resorts since the Basque organisation ETA began a campaign against tourist targets last week.

ETA warned the Civil Defence Association in the Basque city of Bilbao in a telephone call about half an hour before the device was due to go off Sunday in La Cenia, in Alicante province, but police failed to find it in time.

ETA said Saturday that five bombs had been planted in resorts on the Mediterranean. Two exploded overnight, in Mojón and a yacht club at Dehesa de Campanor, and the others were found at Javea, Villajoyosa and Alicante.

The bombs are part of the campaign waged by ETA for the past

17 years for a independent Basque state.

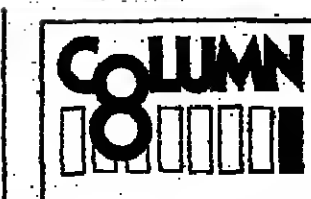
Earlier Alicante province civil Governor Octavio Cabezas told Reuters that police were on full alert but had not yet found any bombs.

ETA began its attacks against Spain's Mediterranean tourist resorts on Wednesday with two beachfront blasts in Benidorm and Saler de Valencia. On Friday two more bombs went off in Alicante and Postiguet. No injuries were reported.

Mr. Cabezas said: "So far the bombs have been let off in beach areas and not inside hotels."

"In any case, we usually get half an hour warning from ETA before each blast," he added.

ETA said the attacks were aimed at pressing Spain's Socialist government to grant home rule for the Basque country.



## Man clinches \$342,000 bet

NEWMARKET, England (R) — Lester Piggott's narrow 2,000 guineas victory on Shaded clinched the bet of a lifetime for a \$100 a week storeman from Glasgow, costing two bookmakers \$342,000. Bachelor Ernie Platt, 35, placed two \$12 accumulator bets before Christmas and Shaded was the final leg. He linked Righthand Man (5-1 in the Welsh Grand National), First Bout (33-1 in the Triumph Hurdle), On S Sharp (6-1 in the 1,000 guineas) and got 12-1 for Shaded. One bet won him \$22,000. The other was placed with a firm which has a \$120,000 limit on pay-outs. Platt travelled to Newmarket Saturday to attend only the second meeting in his life.

## Thai police arrest youth over airline extortion bid

BANGKOK (R) — Police said Sunday they had arrested a 15-year-old schoolgirl accused of trying to extort \$185,185 from the Bangkok office of Singapore Airlines.

They said an anonymous female caller told the airline office on Tuesday that a bomb would be put on one of its planes unless the money was placed at the wall of a Bangkok house. Police made the delivery, using fake money and following a trail of cut-out paper arrows to the wall. They said they arrested the girl after the box of fake money was picked up from the other side of the wall with a nail-tipped stick. The girl, who denied involvement in the case, was being held at a charity home for minors, police said. Singapore Airlines officials were not immediately available for comment here.

## Travelling salesman killed in ritual sacrifice

NEW DELHI (R) — Tribesmen in the south Indian state of Andhra Pradesh killed a 20-year-old travelling salesman as a religious sacrifice for the welfare of their village, a newspaper said Sunday. The Indian Express said Golla Chenchiah, a trader in silver utensils, went on business early in March to a remote village, Kanavada, where he was sacrificed by the inhabitants during an important religious festival on April 8. When he did not return, 20 fellow silver merchants went to the village to find him but were detained by the villagers. Fearful the sacrifice would be discovered, the paper said. It said some of the merchants escaped and alerted police, who late last month arrested three villagers suspected of involvement in the sacrifice. Chenchiah was to have been married this month, the paper added.

## Montreal bomber gets life imprisonment

MONTREAL (R) — A 65-year-old American who has described himself as "advance man for cosmic forces" was found guilty of first degree murder in a bombing in September at Montreal's main railway station in which three people died. Thomas Brigham was sentenced to life in prison with no chance of parole for 25 years after testifying he was only the "advance man for cosmic forces" and that the blast had been intended to publicise the "second coming of our Lady Fatima."

Montreal, he explained to the court, had been chosen for a visit by the blessed Virgin Mary, believed by Roman Catholics to have appeared at Fatima, Portugal, in 1917. The court heard that after the explosion Brigham was one of the first on the scene helping the injured. In other contradictory testimony, Brigham, who pleaded not guilty, said: "If I were a bomber, would I have gone back to help people?"

## World's only offspring of whale and dolphin dies

TOKYO (AP) — "Kuri," the world's only offspring of a whale and a dolphin, died of pneumonia at an aquarium in Kanagawa prefecture south of Tokyo, the Japanese News Agency Kyodo reported Sunday. At six years and seven months, Kuri was also Japan's longest living whale among those born in aquariums, Kyodo said. Three days before her death on Wednesday, Kuri had lost her appetite, it said.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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### A BLUFF IN TIME

East-West vulnerable, South deals.

NORTH

♠ 72

♥ 85

♦ 433

♣ AKQ642

WEST EAST

♠ J10864 ♠ Q93

♥ A103 ♥ J78

♦ K62 ♦ 10985

♣ J5 ♣ 1087

SOUTH

♠ AK5

♥ KQ942

♦ AQ7

♣ 95

The bidding:

South West North East

1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass

3 NT Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: Jack of ♠.

Some players are so intrigued by a bit of larceny that they falsify at every opportunity. They rarely fool anyone — except perhaps partner. The successful falsifier is the honest citizen who makes the play only when necessary.

South felt that his hand was too strong for one to trump because of his five-card major suit, so he opened one heart. He showed his good balanced hand by jumping in no

مكتبة الأمل